

# ANNUAL REPORT ON THE BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE

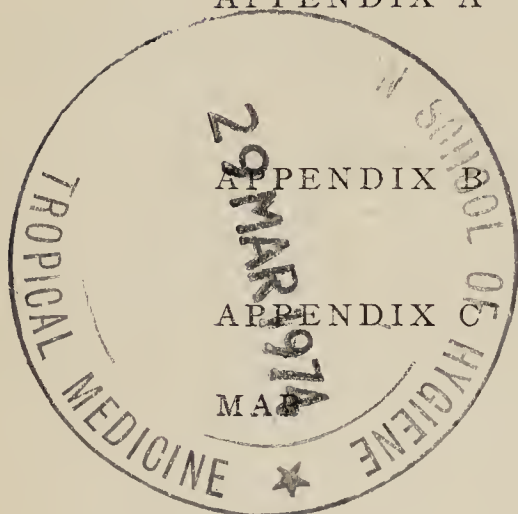
## FOR THE YEAR 1946

### Contents

			PAGE
PART I	General Review of the Most Important Events and Developments during the Year 1946		3
PART II	CHAPTER I	Population	17
	CHAPTER II	Occupations, Wages, Labour Organisation	17
	CHAPTER III	Public Finance and Taxation	20
	CHAPTER IV	Currency and Banking	30
	CHAPTER V	Commerce	31
	CHAPTER VI	Production	31
	CHAPTER VII	Social Services :	34
		Education	34, 37
		Health	37
		Housing	41
		Social Welfare	41
	CHAPTER VIII	Legislation	41
	CHAPTER IX	Justice, Police and Prisons	42
	CHAPTER X	Public Utilities	46
	CHAPTER XI	Communications	46
	CHAPTER XII	Sociological, Scientific and Cultural Research, etc.	50
PART III	CHAPTER I	Geography and Climate	51
	CHAPTER II	History	52
	CHAPTER III	Administration	56
	CHAPTER IV	Weights and Measures	58
	CHAPTER V	Newspapers and Periodicals	58
	CHAPTER VI	Bibliography	59

*[Contents continued overleaf]*

	PAGE
APPENDIX A Review of developments in the Protectorate during the years 1939-1945	62
APPENDIX B Bechuanaland Government's contribution to the war effort	69
APPENDIX C Report on Forestry	86



*Crown Copyright Reserved*



*Cover illustration: Typical Village, Bechuanaland*

# PART I

## General Review

### THE MOST IMPORTANT EVENTS AND DEVELOPMENTS DURING THE YEAR 1946

THE following review of the year 1946 is taken mainly from the Resident Commissioner's address to the 40th Session of the European Advisory Council.

#### FINANCE

At the 31st March, 1946, the accumulated surplus was £281,973. This figure is £91,214 more than the estimated accumulated surplus when the Estimates for 1945/46 were submitted. The increase was mainly due to unexpected additional collections under the Heads Customs and Excise, Posts and Telephones and Income Tax.

The original estimates for the year 1946/47 reflected an estimated surplus of £5,252. In the revised estimates for 1946/47 the surplus is £41,843, an increase of £36,591. This more favourable position is again due to increased collections under the three Heads Customs and Excise, Posts and Telephones and Income Tax.

The increase under Head Posts and Telephones is due in 1945/46 to the sale of the Victory issue of stamps and in the revised Estimates for 1946/47 to the sale of Royal Visit stamps to philatelists and stamp collectors. Revenue of this nature will not, of course, be a permanent feature of the budget.

#### *Draft Estimates, 1947/48*

The estimated out-turn of the budget for the financial year 1947/48 is as follows :

Estimated accumulated surplus at 31st March, 1947	£323,816
Estimated revenue	£423,300
Less estimated expenditure	£409,789
	<hr/>
Estimated surplus	£13,511
	<hr/>
Estimated accumulated surplus at 31st March, 1948	£337,327
	<hr/>

#### *Revenue*

The draft Estimates of revenue for the year show an increase of £54,110 on the original estimates for 1946/47, due principally to estimated increases under Heads Customs and Excise, Posts and Telephones, Income Tax and Miscellaneous Revenue.



*Expenditure*

The draft estimates of expenditure show an increase of £55,851 on the approved Estimates for 1946/47—the details of which are given in Chapter III of Part II of this Report. In addition to the expenditure provided in the Estimates proposals are under consideration for a special building programme, to be financed from surplus balances, in order to overtake arrears of housing and office accommodation which have accumulated over the war years.

## MEDICAL

*Staff: Medical Officers*

During October an African Medical Officer, Dr. D. T. F. Moikangoa, who qualified at the Witwatersrand Medical School in June, 1946 was appointed to Serowe Hospital as Houseman. The pre-war establishment of Medical Officers has not yet been restored and Maun Hospital has been taken over in the interim. The permanent establishment therefore remains at two Medical Officers below the pre-war level but it has been possible to carry on with the assistance of an interim Colonial Development and Welfare Fund grant under Scheme D. 602, which made provision for two additional Medical Officers whose appointments must in the meantime be considered to be temporary.

*Health Staff*

During the year the Medical Officer of Health with two Health Inspectors and subsidiary African personnel have been building up a public health organisation. One Health Inspector resigned during the year and two other appointments were made, bringing the establishment at the end of 1946 up to the level recommended, i.e. one Medical Officer of Health and three Health Inspectors.

*Nursing Staff*

The world wide shortage of trained nurses has meant that the Nursing Service has continued to be well below establishment. There have been numerous changes in personnel and gaps have been filled where possible by nurses employed on a locum tenens basis. The most acute shortage has been of trained African nurses and the wastage amongst nurses in training in the Territory continues to be high. The first meeting of the Bechuanaland Protectorate Executive Nursing Committee was held in January, 1947, and recommendations prepared regarding the placing of the training in the Territory on a uniform and sound basis.

*General*

Although the precise figures are not yet to hand the work at the hospitals and dispensaries has been maintained at a level which com-

compares favourably with previous years. There has been an increase in the amount of district work undertaken and further development in this direction is dependent on the maintenance of a permanent and adequate establishment of Medical Officers.

### *Colonial Development and Welfare Fund*

The proportion which can be allocated to medical and health services from the grant of £830,000 made to the Protectorate for the ten years from 1946 onwards is still being considered.

Meanwhile continuing schemes approved before 31st March, 1946, have been carried on.

### *Scheme D. 318: School Feeding Experiment: Kanye*

The report on this experiment has not yet been printed but it is expected that it will be submitted within the next few months.

### *Scheme D. 488 and 488a: Mental Observation Home*

This building was completed during 1946 and was put into operation during January, 1947. Accommodation will be limited for some months, until adequate staff has been engaged. The main difficulty at the moment is the lack of trained staff.

### *Scheme D. 602: Expansion of Medical Department*

This scheme lapsed on 31st March, 1946, but posts held under this scheme before that date have continued to be filled.

### *Scheme D. 613: Requisition of and Improvements to Maun Hospital*

Work on improvements to Maun Hospital has been continued from the balance of funds under this scheme which was unexpended at the end of the financial year 1945/46.

### *Public Health*

Work on comprehensive Public Health legislation is being continued by the Medical Officer of Health but a widespread outbreak of modified smallpox has delayed considerably the publication of the draft. Plague, smallpox and malaria control measures have continued throughout the year and legislation controlling the movements of aircraft in the suspected yellow fever endemic area has been published.

### *Smallpox*

There has been, in common with neighbouring territories, a considerable epidemic of modified small pox. 158 cases have been reported with one death. 29,801 vaccinations have been carried out. The disease has been of a modified type as is shown by the low death rate.



*Plague*

24 cases of plague with 16 deaths were reported from the endemic area. A campaign to treat huts with D.D.T. in powder form has very considerably reduced the flea population in the huts at the centres that were so treated. It is thought that this measure much reduced the proportions of the outbreak.

*Malaria*

Control measures were continued at Maun throughout the year and emergency measures were taken to control mosquito breeding at other centres during April and May after the heavy rains of March, 1946. The treatment of all dwellings in Maun by D.D.T. spray is being carried out with a marked drop in the incidence of mosquito infestation of huts in that area.

*Trypanosomiasis*

Nine cases of sleeping sickness have been reported amongst labourers and hunters working with the Tsetse Fly Control organisation. There were three deaths. This rise in the incidence of Sleeping Sickness amongst the workers is being investigated.

*Tuberculosis*

The number of cases reported continues to rise. Additional accommodation and facilities for treatment are being provided as funds and staff permit.

## EDUCATION (European) \*

During 1946 the number of small primary day schools maintained for the children of European residents of the Protectorate was ten. Of these, seven were one-teacher schools. At Lobatsi, Francistown and Mahalapye schools two teachers were employed, but, during the last quarter of the year, because of increased enrolment and the wide range of work covered at the Francistown School, the High Commissioner's authority was obtained for the appointment of a third teacher.

The number of children enrolled at these schools at the end of 1946 was 181, of whom 98 were boys and 83 girls, which represents a decrease of one pupil, when compared with the enrolment for the previous year. Of this number, 107 children (i.e. 59%) had Afrikaans as their home language.

At the end of 1946 the teaching staff consisted of 11 qualified and 3 unqualified teachers. With the exception of the teachers at Lobatsi and Molepolole these were all women.

56 European children are at present receiving grants of £16 per annum for primary education and 23 are receiving bursaries of £24 per annum for secondary education to enable them to attend approved

\* A review of the position with regard to African Education is contained in Chapter 7 of Part II.

schools outside the Territory. In addition, a grant of £16 per annum and three of £12 per annum have been made to enable children whose homes are too far from the nearest school to attend Primary Schools within the Protectorate.

37 educational allowances of £30 per annum each are being paid to officials in respect of their children over the age of ten years who are being educated at approved schools outside the Territory.

With the appointment of an Agricultural Education Officer and a Homecrafts Education Officer in 1946, the foundations have been laid for development, not previously possible, of the gardening and homecrafts activities in our European schools.

Warm tribute is paid to the teachers who have achieved much in the face of many difficulties and to the Local Committees and their Secretaries for the valuable services they have rendered.

#### LIVESTOCK AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

The year was an exceptionally profitable one for the livestock industry. Public auction sales in most cases were well attended, and resulted in good prices being obtained by the primary producer.

In most districts good rains fell in the early part of the year with the result that livestock maintained their condition until September. In the latter part of the year the late rainy season and grass fires occasioned loss of condition and mortality from poverty.

Lack of equipment is the main reason why little progress can be reported in increasing the number of water points. Boring machines are, however, now in operation.

Complete stock census figures are not yet to hand for the end of the year but the indications are that a substantial increase in the total cattle population will be recorded bringing the total to the neighbourhood of 950,000 head as compared with 903,000 head recorded in 1945. (It is believed that this figure may have been inaccurate and that the true figure was in the region of 930,000 head). The census recorded by the Veterinary Division at the end of March, 1946, showed the total cattle population to be 942,867 head.

The Ngamiland area shows a decrease of 1,480 cattle as compared with the 1945 figure.

Other categories of livestock are believed to have remained fairly constant with the exception that the pig population has decreased owing to the shortage of foodstuffs.

#### EXPORTS

Despite predictions to the contrary the livestock market position has been most favourable throughout the year, more demands being made on the Territory's resources in this respect than could be met, with the result that a record total of cattle exported was established: 46,994 cattle were exported as compared with 42,024 in 1945 and 35,160 in 1944. The previous highest figure recorded as 44,933 in



1942. In some districts there appears to be a tendency to over-export.

In spite of restrictions imposed in the early part of the year because of lumpy skin disease and other difficulties, 34,907 cattle were exported to the Union, as compared with 30,346 in 1945 : 9,298 were exported to Northern Rhodesia as compared with 8,826 in 1945 : and 2,789 head were exported to Southern Rhodesia as compared with 2,852 in 1945.

Prices in the Union resembled those paid in 1945, except that the seasonal variation was fifteen shillings per 100 lbs. as compared with nine shillings per 100 lbs. in 1945. Prices in Northern Rhodesia were equated with those ruling at Johannesburg. An acute demand for cattle by Southern Rhodesia during December resulted in full advantage being taken of the exceptionally high prices offered and over 1,000 head of cattle were exported there during that month.

Owing to lumpy skin disease the export of hides has decreased.

#### DISEASE

In general cattle in the Protectorate are healthy, and the Territory is in a fortunate position in regard to tuberculosis, the scourge of the cattle industry in so many countries today. Judging by the post mortem indications at the abattoirs it was not expected that the cattle from this Territory suffered from tuberculosis but in view of the position elsewhere where the disease has developed to a degree that eradication becomes costly, it was deemed advisable to obtain evidence, when possible, particularly in respect of dairy cows—the animals most heavily affected elsewhere. Accordingly a herd supplying on contract milk to a hospital in the Protectorate was tested and of the 66 cows and heifers tested with the double intradermal test, in no case was there any suspicion of the presence of tuberculosis.

There was no major epidemic of disease during 1946. Lumpy skin disease spread to all parts of the Territory with the exception of the Ghanzi and Kgalagadi areas. Fortunately, this disease for the most part manifested itself in a mild form, and apart from occasional sporadic outbreaks, appears very largely to have died out. Snotziekte caused some losses in the Tuli Block.

As usual the greatest mortality has been due to vermin and poverty although heartwater, contagious abortion, trypanosomiasis and quarter-evil have occasioned appreciable losses. Complete details of inoculations performed are not yet available, but it is thought that the work performed by the Veterinary Division in this respect and in respect of animal husbandry compares favourably with that of past years.

Two Animal Husbandry Officials from the Union and two from Southern Rhodesia undertook a tour lasting a week, in December, 1946, visiting cattle herds in the Eastern Protectorate with the object of advising the Government on cattle breeding policy. Their reports are awaited.



## AGRICULTURE

A knowledge of the agronomic requirements is essential for the agricultural improvement of the Territory. For this reason a series of experiments dealing with all phases of crop production was begun.

These include variety-trials, cultivation and soil fertility investigations and breeding projects.

Preliminary results show that much can be done to improve yields of kaffir corn, maize, beans, monkey-nuts, millets, pumpkins, etc., by variety tests and breeding.

Some 100 indigenous varieties and strains of kaffir corn were collected from all parts of the Protectorate, also many selections of millet, monkey-nuts, maize, beans and pumpkins. Many introductions were made from the Union and overseas.

Time and method of soil preparation and after-cultivation experiments were begun, as also investigations of soil fertility problems. It is of interest to note that the grain yields obtained on the Mahalapye Experimental Station were approximately 15 times higher than those of the surrounding area.

The Bathoen Irrigation Scheme is progressing satisfactorily both from the food production and financial aspects.

Considerable development occurred in the case of the Mogobane Irrigation Scheme, which now covers a developed area of approximately 200 acres. The maize crops yielded approximately 276 bags, while green mealies to the value of £200 were sold.

The first wheat crop grown on this Scheme yielded 389 bags.

Much investigation work remains to be done to improve production on both schemes.

Preliminary soil investigations were conducted in the Chobe area with a view to irrigation development there.

Extension work consisted mainly of improvement of production on Tribal Lands together with demonstration work on private lands. Where conditions permitted officers assisted with agricultural subjects in schools.

A crop census was commenced by this Division last year. Returns show that the average yields fall short of one bag per acre.

Every effort was made to supplement the supplies in the Territory. This proved difficult in view of the ban placed on the export of all grain from Southern Rhodesia and on the export of kaffir corn from the Union. Approximately three hundred bags of seed were procured.

The African Co-operative Dairies progressed satisfactorily notwithstanding the relatively poor conditions which prevailed last season.

*Regulatory.*

Regulatory work consisted of the control of maize and maize products, and of fertilisers, bonemeal, dairy products and jute products.

These duties occupied the time of two to three officers throughout the year.

Owing to the large demand by the Union for kraal manure available in the Protectorate and owing also to the low prices being obtained

for this commodity it became necessary to control the export. This has been done by fixing the minimum price at 15/- per ton.

Maize control constituted the major portion of the regulatory work.

62,048 bags of maize were imported from the Union of South Africa and from Southern Rhodesia.

Regulatory work in connection with the dairy industry consisted mainly of cream and butter testing and inspection of African cream depots.

### *Colonial Development and Welfare Fund*

Funds are available for various livestock and agricultural schemes. Briefly they are as follows :

#### (a) *Extension of Services of the Livestock and Agricultural Department : £74,215*

This includes the appointment of an additional Veterinary Officer, a Pasture Research Officer and three Agricultural and Livestock Officers, the purpose of the latter being mainly to supervise the African staff.

#### (b) *Development of African Agriculture : £26,995*

Under this Scheme 14 additional Demonstrators will be appointed before the termination of the Scheme, the object being to endeavour to render the Bechuanaland Protectorate self-sufficient in so far as food supply is concerned.

#### (c) *Anti-Erosion, Deep Water Reservoirs, etc. : £6,961*

In addition to funds being available for such anti-erosion work as may become necessary, certain provision is made for the construction of deep water reservoirs to augment the water supply in the various Native Reserves. Initially these dams will be constructed, where feasible, at the Livestock Improvement Centres.

The valuable bulletin on Soil Erosion and Land Use prepared by Dr. H. H. Bennett, Chief of the Division of Soil Conservation in the United States Department of Agriculture, after his investigation in the Union, is being printed in a shortened form in English and Setswana for distribution in the Protectorate.

#### (d) *Spineless Cactus—Extension of : £4,000*

It has been decided not to proceed with this expenditure until the effect of the cochineal invasion can be assessed.

### PUBLIC WORKS

Progress in all branches has proceeded steadily although many difficulties have arisen from time to time owing to the general world shortage of materials and plant, fluctuating prices, and scarcity of skilled labour.



### *Water Supplies*

Work to provide a selected number of bore-holes to meet needs for water in the Kgalagadi District was started but the drilling contractor found that he could make no progress owing to the difficult and hard nature of work encountered, and gave up operations. Renewed efforts are in hand to hire another drill. Funds have been made available to the District Commissioner at Tsabon to assist the people in deepening and providing new wells in other areas in the Kgalagadi.

A reconnaissance survey was made by the Government Geologist with view to selecting bore-hole sites for a cattle route from Tshane to Kanye; this is part of the route from Ghanzi to Kanye.

Two drilling machines were purchased and have gone into commission. One has been allocated for the development of water supplies at Livestock Improvement Centres and the second machine is engaged on priority work in the Batlokwa Reserve.

Approval of a Colonial Development and Welfare Fund Grant for water development was received in September and orders have been placed through the Crown Agents for the purchase of two more machines. In addition, a light portable core-drilling exploratory drill was ordered, but delivery, which was promised for December, 1946, has not yet been made.

Assistance has been afforded to farmers and others in the Lobatsi area where several privately owned drilling machines have been operating. The assistance included selection of boring sites by the Geologist and visits and inspection by the Drilling Superintendents. From information recently received it seems that the owners of some of these privately owned drills are finding it difficult to maintain progress in the hard rock formations encountered in many instances and are therefore contemplating withdrawing. Furthermore, the absence of local means for the repair of tools and plant is being felt acutely and it is proposed to consider utilising facilities which are available at the Government Workshops to maintain privately owned drilling machines in service on the basis of charging for work done.

A short visit to the Territory was made by Professor Frank Debenham, Professor of Physical Geography at Cambridge University, during February and March, 1946, to report on water supply potentialities in the Bechuanaland Protectorate. The report was received during April, 1946, and subsequently circulated.

Work is in hand for the improvement of the water supply at Gaberones, and applications have been made for funds to provide an adequate supply for the lower camp at Lobatsi, following on the acquisition of bore-holes formerly owned by the Cold Storage Co. at Lobatsi.

The water supplies at Francistown and Mahalapye have been severely taxed as a result of the exceptional drought experienced in those areas this year. Considerable work was undertaken at Francistown in the development of an alternative source of supply in the Tati River to meet emergency needs. It is feared that the water supply at Maun may also be seriously affected if general rains are further delayed.

*Buildings*

Much progress has been made in building activities throughout the Territory despite various difficulties.

Apart from general maintenance of buildings and numerous Minor Works, new buildings to the value of £54,000 (including £18,000 under Colonial Development and Welfare Fund) are in hand at the following centres :—Maun, Serowe, Francistown, Mahalapye, Palapye, Mochudi, Molepolole, Gaberones, Lobatsi and Mafeking.

A considerable amount of work was undertaken during the year on the preparation of plans, schedules of materials, estimates, and analysis of costs, together with an attempt at standardisation of design and construction with a view to simplifying the erection of buildings in the field.

Legislation has been drafted with regard to Townships Management and Town Planning.

*Roads*

The main Mafeking-Bulawayo road through the Territory has been maintained in good condition, and improvements were undertaken at many places.

More attention has gradually been given to district roads. Work was to have been mainly devoted to improvements in the Tuli Block—Mahalapye district and a start was made, but the working party had to be transferred to work of greater urgency elsewhere.

A totally new Class I road has been surveyed and constructed between Lobatsi and Kanye. This is a road of considerable importance and will replace the old road which had become almost impassable during the rainy season. The work involved the making of 33 miles of new road and has been completed in a few months. It should be added that this achievement would not have been possible without the great measure of co-operation provided by Chief Bathoen and the Bangwaketse people.

A low level bridge together with a considerable amount of approach road work has been completed at Jojane on the Serowe-Palapye Road. This is one of the two bridges proposed on that road. All materials ordered for the second bridge over the Lotsani River near Palapye have been received but construction work will be somewhat delayed since the overseer in charge is being transferred temporarily to other work of greater urgency.

As a move towards improving the district roads steps are being taken to institute District Advisory Road Boards.

*Mechanical*

During the year most of the remaining plant and machinery which had been on order for over two years was received, and steps were taken to complete the building of the new workshops extension for the efficient mechanical upkeep of transport, plant, machinery and other equipment.



*Air Service and Aerodromes*

Arrangements have now been completed for a once-weekly air service between Bulawayo and Mafeking, and a once-weekly service between Bulawayo-Francistown and Maun.

Owing to the time-lag due to the War, and the growing demand for aerodromes of a modern type, much work will have to be done to extend and improve the aerodromes. Some work has already been done, and considerable improvements have been carried out to the Francistown aerodromes. Extensions have also been started at Gaberones and some work has been started at Maun as an urgent interim measure since it is now known that a new aerodrome involving considerable expenditure will be required there.

Two emergency landing grounds, one at Nata and one at Kanye on the Francistown-Maun route, have been completed and sites for other emergency grounds on this route are being investigated.

*Wireless Communications*

A large amount of wireless maintenance, overhaul and repairs were undertaken during the year. A great deal of this work was due to difficulty in obtaining spare parts and replacements during the war. A new station was installed at Mahalapye. Seven low-powered transmitters were bought from the Union Government Surplus War Stores by the Police, but modifications for improved performance were undertaken by the Public Works Department.

Assistance was given to the Basutoland Government and arrangements were made to establish an urgently required communication link between Maseru and Mokhotlong. Broadcasting on behalf of the South African Broadcasting Corporation by the Mafeking Station was successfully maintained throughout the year.

## POLICE

All the remaining European Members of the Force who were released for Active Service have now returned to duty with the exception of two, one of whom is still undergoing medical treatment while the other has accepted a commission in the Tanganyika Police. It is gratifying to see that a fair proportion of them entered for the first post-war examination, which was held in December. A number of temporary Lance Sergeants have been discharged but six still remain on the strength and, owing to the difficulty of getting recruits, it is expected that they will have to be retained for some time to come.

The standard of discipline has remained at a high level in both European and African Branches. At the conclusion of the High Court Session in March, Sir Walter Huggard, K.C., Judge of the High Court, paid the following tribute to the Force from the Bench :

“Now that we have come to the end of the Criminal Roll, I want to say a word with regard to the Police Work in connection with cases which have come before the Court at this Session. Each case has been thoroughly investigated and admirably prepared for

presentation to the Court, and, where necessary, a plan has been prepared which has been of great assistance to us. I have always had a high opinion of the Police work in this Territory but I think that on this occasion the standard of their work has been particularly good. Efficient Police investigation is essential to the proper administration of Justice and I congratulate the Police Officers concerned on the high standard they have maintained at this Session of the High Court."

During April and May the Territory was visited by Brigadier A. S. Mavrogordato, O.B.E., a former Inspector General of Colonial Police, who was commissioned to enquire into the organisation of the Police Forces of the High Commission Territories. The Brigadier toured the Territory and considered various proposals which had already been drawn up for the reorganisation of the Force. His report is being considered by higher authority.

It was confidently expected that by the end of this year, the European establishment would have been filled. This, however, has not been the case. New proposals have now been approved with a view to lowering the age on enlistment in order to include youths of school-leaving age. Such youths would be employed on clerical, charge office and Court duties and in training, until reaching 20 years of age, when they would assume the full duties and responsibilities of policemen. It remains to be seen what success will attend this scheme.

Although the number of discharges in the African Branch has been more than double the normal average there has been no difficulty in keeping up the strength, and the year closed with only four men under establishment. A number of recruits are ex-servicemen who have, on the whole, re-adapted themselves very satisfactorily. There was a tendency amongst them to "play up" at the Depot but the majority subsequently became amenable to discipline, though some had to be discharged as disturbing influences. The number of Africans enlisted during the year was 70.

In the last Birthday Honours three members of the Force were awarded the Colonial Police Medal for meritorious service. Six members were commended by the Commandant during the year for work of an exceptional nature, and three members were awarded the Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.

The general standard of education in the African Branch has improved considerably during the past year, first on account of the fact that a large proportion of men discharged were illiterate and a higher standard than formerly was insisted upon when selecting recruits to replace them, and secondly to the fact that educational instruction is now carried out at the Depot by a qualified teacher. By arrangement with the Director of Education periodical examinations are held, as a result of which a number of men have been regraded. It has been made known generally throughout the Force that advancement beyond the various efficiency bars in the salary scales will depend to a certain extent on educational qualifications and this has had the effect of causing quite a number of keen men to study privately



or through correspondence colleges. There is also a scheme in hand for post-depot instruction by correspondence.

Proposals were put forward early in the year with a view to the sale of a quantity of surplus animal drawn transport on charge to the Force, and the purchase, with the proceeds, of motor vehicles. The proposals were accepted and as a result one Warford 5-ton lorry, one 3-ton lorry and three 1-ton ambulance vans were obtained from the War Stores Disposals Board. The two lorries were practically new and the vans had done between 5,000 and 9,000 miles each. Bodies had to be built for the lorries and the ambulance vans converted. This work was carried out by the newly constituted Pioneer Section.

The nucleus of a Police Radio network has been started with six M.17 transmitter/receivers from Army stocks. The sets have been installed at Police Headquarters, Mafeking, at Francistown, Palapye, Gaberones, Lobatsi, Bains Drift and Werda, and are worked by African operators. These men were obtained from the Southern Rhodesia Defence Force and had been signallers in the Rhodesian African Rifles during the Burma Campaign. They are proving most satisfactory and each is responsible for training an understudy. It is hoped to extend the service to two or three more stations yearly as funds become available.

A Pioneer Section consisting of one European and five African artisans was formed about the middle of the year with the idea of accelerating the building of quarters for African personnel, which are urgently required, and also of relieving the Public Works Department of a certain amount of repair work. This section has amply justified itself; and although its major task has been held up on account of shortages of building materials the section has been fully and usefully employed on minor works.

Owing to the need to increase the annual rate of training of African Police, and, at the same time, to attain higher standards of training, the Depot was reconstituted as a separate command during July, 1946, thus enabling the staff of the African Police Training School to concentrate on their important instructional functions without dissipating their time and energy in other directions—as was hitherto the case.

Four training courses were held during the year, and 64 men (approximately 28% of the total African Police strength) passed through the African Police Training School. This number is double the average of the previous ten years.

#### GENERAL

Other events of importance during the year were the announcement of the forthcoming Royal Tour of Southern Africa; the Census, held in May; the return of the African Pioneer Corps detachments from the Middle East and Italy, together with the return from military service of Government officers and European members of the general public; and a visit to Mafeking and the Southern Protectorate by His Excellency the High Commissioner.

10,027 Bechuana men in all joined the African Pioneer Corps, and approximately 700 the Native Military Corps of the Union Defence Force and all were repatriated by mid-1946. 208 Europeans enlisted for service in the Armed Forces, including 42% of the Government staff. The Bechuana Soldiers' Benefit Fund and the Military Pensions Board are dealing with the problems of rehabilitating those ex-soldiers who require assistance in civilian life. The former is financed from a self-imposed war levy and the latter from the Imperial Treasury. Casualties on war service were gratifyingly low.

In July, the Resident Commissioner, Lieutenant-Colonel A. D. Forsyth Thompson, C.M.G., C.B.E., went on leave prior to taking up his appointment as Resident Commissioner of Basutoland, and his duties were assumed in an acting capacity by Mr. G. E. Nettelton, C.B.E.

His Excellency the High Commissioner, Sir Evelyn Baring, K.C.M.G., visited Mafeking and the Southern Protectorate during September, and went to Kanye and to Mogobane.

The European Advisory Council met twice during 1946 under its new constitution and rules of procedure which, it is hoped, will shortly receive legislative endorsement.

The African Advisory Council adopted rules of procedure shaped in earlier debates, and also adopted in its final form the constitution of the Bechuana Soldiers' Benefit Fund, the Executive Committee of which is answerable each year to Council as the "National Council."

The principal legislation during the year consisted of certain measures for price and export control, the abolition of various emergency war measures *pari passu* with the Union of South Africa, the promulgation of a compulsory Motor Vehicle Insurance Proclamation, and the establishment of a Provident Fund for Civil Servants. A new Pensions Proclamation, and a Motor Vehicle Proclamation were prepared and will become law in 1947, while the Herbage Preservation Proclamation was applied to most of the Protectorate to deal with veld fires.



## PART II

### Chapter I: Population

THE 1936 Census shewed a total population of 265,756 persons of whom 240,000 were Africans, 1,899 Europeans, 1,727 persons of other races, and an estimated total of 20,000 Bushmen. In 1946 the figures were approximately 279,000, 275,000, 2,325 and 1,700 respectively and the Bushmen were estimated at about 15,000.

The 1936 figure in respect of the Bushmen is today considered to be an overestimate. It is interesting to note that there is a preponderance in the whole Territory of only 400 males over females in the 1946 population figures.

### Chapter II: Occupations, Wages, Labour Organization

For the principal occupations or industries :

(a) wage rates for men, women and young persons for time and piece work :

#### BUILDING

<i>Wages</i>	<i>Government</i>
Skilled coloured artisan-foreman builders received from	25/- to 28/6 per day
African artisans were on the following scales	$£204 \times 12 = £250$ $£144 \times 12 = £204$ $£96 \times 9 = £144$
Other African semi-skilled artisans were on the scale	$£24 \times 3 - £48 \times 4\frac{1}{2} - £60$
Daily paid labourers received from	1/9 to 2/6 per day
Lorry Drivers were on the scale	$£60 \times 6 = £96$
No women or very young persons were employed.	

(b) Numbers employed :

6 Foreman Artisans
26 Building Artisans
50 Building labourers
18 Skilled labourers on building repairs and at Mechanical Workshops
4 Lorry Drivers
3 Lorry Boys
14 Pump attendants
1 Office Messenger
17 Semi-skilled labourers as caboose boys, tractor drivers and grader boys on road work.
70 Road labourers.

(c) Average hours worked each week                      Average of 45 hours

## FORESTRY

*Wages*

Men in temporary charge of work at various centres received from	2/- to 2/9 per day
Ordinary casual male labour is paid at rates obtaining locally—these average from	1/3 to 1/6 per day
Women are seldom employed but when they are they are paid from	1/- to 1/3 per day
Young persons are not employed	

## AGRICULTURE

*Wages*

European	£1 10s. per day
African	1/- to 1/6 per day

## DOMESTIC SERVICE

African	1/- to 2/- per day
---------	--------------------

## TRADE AND MANUFACTURE

*Wages*

European	15/- to 30/- per day
African	4 guineas per month

## MINES

European	£480 per annum
African	£48 per annum

Labourers and domestic servants usually receive rations in addition to cash wages. European store assistants receive in addition to wages, goods at cost price and in some cases bonuses are paid by employers on profits, while free quarters and free medical attendance are provided by some employers. Bushmen servants receive blankets, clothing and tobacco in addition to cash wages. Government employees receive a temporary cost of living allowance.

## COST OF LIVING INDEX FIGURE FOR A CONSTANT DATE

The cost of living index figure is the same as for the Union of South Africa, about 135 as against the index of 100 for 1938.



*Price movements of staple foodstuffs over the year*

Average price through the  
Territory for the quarter  
ended :

	1.1.1939			31.12.1946		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Sugar per lb.			4 $\frac{1}{4}$			5
Tea per lb.		3	2		2	8
Coffee per lb.		1	7		2	0
Salt „ „			1 $\frac{1}{4}$			3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tobacco „ „		2	6		3	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rice „ „			4 $\frac{3}{4}$			8 $\frac{3}{4}$
Mealie Meal per bag	1	0	7	1	16	0
Mealies „ „		17	7		1	14
Soap, common per box	1	9	3		3	2
Cattle (Horned)	4	15	2		10	15

*Labour department*

Nil.

*Number of registered Trade Unions*

Nil.

*Number of labour disputes*

Nil.

# Chapter III: Public Finance and Taxation

## REVENUE

	1938 1939	1943 1944	1944 1945	1945 1946	Esti- mates 1946 1947
Native Tax	62,354	75,923	79,172	78,663 19 0	79,000
Customs and Excise	38,423	53,893	63,484	78,293 7 10	82,190
Posts and Telephones	19,517	24,590	29,267	55,243 0 6	30,000
Licences	10,108	10,318	11,582	12,364 3 9	11,200
Revenue Stamps	1,379	1,520	1,619	1,784 2 2	1,400
Judicial Fines	827	1,755	2,021	1,578 8 2	1,400
European Poll Tax	1,682	2,004	1,844	1,992 0 0	2,000
Income Tax	43,847	127,261	128,723	133,255 15 8	110,000
Rentals & Transfer Duty	747	3,236	2,121	2,151 13 1	1,800
Gold Premium Tax	—	5,432	14,156	1,905 13 4	—
Mining Revenue	1,506	1,732	1,730	1,733 0 0	2,000
Miscellaneous	9,285	23,234	31,345	25,910 2 6	20,000
War Levy	—	7,070	6,983	7,268 6 6	—
Special Levy	—	—	—	—	7,000
Cattle Export War Tax	—	4,931	4,783	5,656 10 0	—
Cattle Export Tax	—	—	—	—	5,000
Personal Tax	—	1,908	2,818	4,989 9 4	3,000
Forests	—	—	3,000	3,290 9 9	3,200
<i>Total ordinary revenue</i>	189,675	344,807	384,648	416,080 1 7	359,190
Parliamentary Grant-in-Aid	35,000				
Total ordinary revenue and grant	224,675	344,807	384,648	416,080 1 7	359,190
Colonial Development Fund	57,026	15,879	43,770	105,571 8 6	—
TOTAL REVENUE	281,701	360,686	428,418	521,651 10 1	359,190



## EXPENDITURE

	1938 1939	1943 1944	1944 1945	1945 1946	Esti- mates 1946 1947
	£	£	£	£ s. d.	£
Resident Commissioner	13,231	14,250	16,058	19,089 3 11	20,444
District Administration	16,937	17,299	21,425	—	26,666
Police	30,308	34,214	42,667	45,536 18 6	49,196
Posts and Telegraphs	6,205	8,081	9,321	—	11,079
Administration of Justice	6,630	7,048	8,696	8,808 8 11	8,288
Public Works Department	7,845	13,522	—	—	23,984
(a) Ordinary Expenditure	—	—	18,254	—	—
(b) Colonial Development and Welfare Fund Scheme	—	—	—	—	—
No. D. 349 Surveys	—	—	3,711	—	—
Public Works Recurrent	13,780	12,772	14,430	17,684 13 11	18,785
Public Works Extraordinary	—	—	—	—	7,735
Ordinary Expenditure	—	—	36,881	21,922 15 5	—
Development and Wel- fare Scheme D.168— Survey of Water Re- sources	—	8,758	6,528	6 710 3 10	—
Development and Wel- fare Scheme D.357— Workshop and Trades- men Staff	—	—	4,134	—	—
Development and Wel- fare Scheme No. D.372— Workshop Buildings	—	—	7,530	2,547 12 9	—
Development and Wel- fare Scheme D.415— African Housing Maun	—	—	37	2,312 4 5	—
Development and Wel- fare Scheme D.317— (a) Anti Erosion	—	—	733	—	—
Development and Wel- fare Scheme D.317 — (b) Basin Irrigation	—	—	137	—	—
Carried forward	94,936	115,944	190,542	124,612 1 8	166,177

## EXPENDITURE

	1938 1939	1943 1944	1944 1945	1945 1946	Esti- mates 1946 1947
Brought forward	£ 94,936	£ 115,944	£ 190,542	£ 124,612 s. 1 d. 8	£ 166,177
Public Works Extraordinary					
Ordinary Expenditure					
Development and Wel- fare Scheme D.488 — Mental Home	—	—	—	—	—
Development and Wel- fare Scheme D.599 — Public Works Depart- ment Staff	—	—	—	4,752 15 7	—
Development and Wel- fare Scheme D.611 — Water Development	—	—	—	8,596 11 3	—
Development and Wel- fare Scheme D.616 — Water Supply— Mahalapye	—	—	—	367 13 10	—
Medical					
Ordinary Expenditure	26,829	31,411	35,402	49,076 16 9	45,240
Development and Wel- fare Scheme D.318 — Nutrition Experiment Kanye	—	—	2,714	—	—
Development and Wel- fare Scheme D.602 — Expansion of Department	—	—	—	6,027 6 3	—
Development and Wel- fare Scheme D.613 — Maun Hospital	—	—	—	7,451 17 6	—
Development and Wel- fare Scheme D.488, 488A —Mental Home	—	—	—	1,483 4 6	—
Development and Wel- fare Scheme D.393 — Maternity Hospital, Serowe	—	—	—	11 5 3	—
Education					
Ordinary Expenditure	12,463	14,112	14,925	—	23,441
Development and Wel- fare Scheme D.341 — African Education	—	—	3,255	15,202 8 4	—
Development and Wel- fare Scheme D.643 — School Equipment	—	—	—	1,194 5 9	—
Carried forward	134,228	161,467	246,838	218,778 6 8	234,858



## EXPENDITURE

	1938 1939	1943 1944	1944 1945	1945 1946	Esti- mates 1946 1947
Brought forward	£ 134,228	£ 161,467	£ 246,838	£ 218,778    s.    d. 6    8	£ 234,858
Agricultural and Veterinary Services					
(a) Veterinary Division Ordinary Expenditure	22,797	31,455	36,240	38,241    0    6	39,320
Development and Welfare Scheme D.261 — Tsetse Fly Control	—	6,279	18,558	18,341    10    0	—
(b) Agricultural Division Ordinary Expenditure	8,233	13,867	16,445	—	20,967
Development and Welfare Scheme D.309 — African Agriculture	—	—	1,743	—	—
Development and Welfare Scheme D.317 — Spineless Cactus, Erosion, Deep Water Reservoirs, Basin Irrigation	—	643	69	2,370    0    10	—
Agricultural Division Development and Welfare Scheme D.600 — Crops Laboratory	—	—	—	1,771    19    0	—
Allowances to Chiefs	621	534	643	575    12    2	600
Pensions	14,764	15,559	15,248	19,592    19    8	16,021
Miscellaneous	9,358	16,099	21,438	—	13,680
Air Service	414	242	204	—	250
Contributions to Native Treasuries	19,555	23,279	24,195	24,060    10    4	24,675
Forests	—	1,943	2,366	—	3,567
Total ordinary expenditure	209,970	271,367	383,987	323,729    19    2	353,938
Extraordinary expenditure	22,116	22,123	—	—	—
Total ordinary and extraordinary expenditure	232,086	293,490	—	—	—
Colonial Development Fund	56,149	—	—	—	—
	288,235	293,490	383,987	323,729    19    2	353,938

## PUBLIC DEBT

There is no Public Debt in the Bechuanaland Protectorate.

## ASSETS

	£	s.	d.
Standard Bank Current Account	48,446	16	2
Advances (Sundry)	16,676	1	4
Union Government Locust Account	80	15	1
Dairy Industry Control Board— Administration Grant Account	139	16	10
Agricultural Loan Fund—1929	9	4	2
Agricultural Loan Fund—1938	294	1	7
Dependant's Allotments	34,787	17	8
Military Pensions—African Pioneer Corps	20,179	16	10
Imprests	35	0	0
	£	s.	d.
United Kingdom War Loan Account	68,802	6	0
United Kingdom Loan—Savings Fund Levy	2,663	5	6
Joint Colonial Fund	193,000	0	0
Cash Balances in hand	48,305	15	6
	312,771	7	0
Sub-Accountants and remittances in Transit	433,420	16	8
<i>Less Balance of Special Funds, etc.</i>	122,098	1	10
	<u>£311,322</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>10</u>

## LIABILITIES

	£	s.	d.
General Revenue	281,973	5	4
Agricultural Loan Fund—1938	241	7	5
Agricultural Loan Fund—Loan Account	294	1	7
Dairy Industry Control Board—Butter Equalisation Account	11	14	6
Tribal Treasuries—United Kingdom Loan Account	28,802	6	0
	<u>£311,322</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>10</u>

MAIN HEADS OF TAXATION  
AND YIELD THEREFROM

	£	s.	d.
Licences	12,364	3	9
Revenue Stamps	1,784	2	2
Judicial Fines	1,578	8	2
European poll tax	1,992	0	0



*Income Tax* £133,255 15 8. This figure is £35,555 15 8 more than the estimate and £4,532 15 10 more than the collection for the previous year.

The rates of tax in force during the year were the same as those for the previous year and were re-enacted by Proclamation No. 26 of 1945.

The following is a brief summary of the rates:

#### NORMAL TAX

##### *Private Companies and unmarried persons*

18d. for each pound of the taxable income, increased by one-thousandth of a penny for each pound of the taxable income in excess of one pound, subject to a maximum of 3s. 0d.

##### *Married persons*

15d. for each pound of the taxable income increased by one-thousandth of a penny for each pound of the taxable income in excess of one pound subject to a maximum rate of three shillings in the pound.

##### *Surcharges*

Married persons 40% of the tax payable and single persons 45% of the tax payable.

##### *Public Companies*

4s. 0d. in the pound.

##### *Abatements Married persons*

£22 from the tax payable plus £5 for each child under 18 years.

##### *Unmarried persons*

£20 from the tax payable.

##### *General. Insurance*

1s. 0d. for each pound of premium paid up to a maximum of £2 10s. 0d. from the tax payable.

##### *Dependants*

£1 10s. 0d. for each dependant from the tax payable.

##### *Poll Tax*

Poll Tax paid in respect of the income tax year may be deducted from the tax payable.

#### SUPERTAX

##### *Rate*

2s. 0d. in the pound on income in excess of £1,775 increased by one-fourhundredth of a penny for each pound of the taxable income subject to a maximum of 7s. 6d. in the pound.

*Surcharge*

15% of the super tax payable.

*Abatements*

£210 may be deducted from the tax payable.

The following is an analytical table of the income tax received during the year :

*Normal Tax*

Number of Assessments	Sources of Income	Taxable Income			Tax Payable		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
115	Traders	231,265	0	0	£22,969	0	0
123	Civil Servants	84,269	0	0	3,289	0	0
110	Others	67,509	0	0	2,415	0	0
11	Farmers	7,617	0	0	349	0	0
13	Companies	439,602	0	0	82,840	0	0
6	Mining	14,784	0	0	2,632	0	0
<hr/> 378		845,046	0	0	114,494	0	0

*Super tax*

Number of Assessments	Sources of Income	Taxable Income			Tax Payable		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
42	Traders	147,192	0	0	16,086	0	0
8	Others	35,219	0	0	6,450	0	0
<hr/> 50		182,411	0	0	22,536	0	0

*Rentals and Transfer Duty* £2,151 13s. 1d. This amount is £351 13s. 1d. more than the estimate and £30 18s. 8d. more than the previous year's collection. The increase is due to the rise in the value of sales of land.

*Gold Premium Tax*, £1,905 13s. 4d. The following summary shews the transactions under this Head :

Receipts	£	s.	d.
	1,905	13	4
Less Refunds in terms of sections 5 and 6 of Proclamation No. 63 of 1940	677	12	1

NET REVENUE

£1,228 1 3



*Poll Tax*

Proclamation No. 44 of 1922 as amended was repealed and consolidated by Proclamation No. 58 of 1935 and fixed the rate of tax at £3 per annum in half-yearly instalments, for every male domiciled in the Protectorate, who is 21 years or over and who does not pay native tax.

The rate was reduced in 1936-7 to £2 per annum and was increased to £2 10s. per annum during 1937-8. The total amount realised under this head amounted to £1,992 for the year ended 31st March, 1946.

*Gold Premium Tax*

A tax on the premium on the basic price of gold produced in the Territory was imposed by Proclamation No. 25 of 1934. This Proclamation, which was never enforced, was repealed by the Bechuanaland Protectorate. Gold Premium Taxation Proclamation No. 52 of 1935 in which certain rebates on the output are allowed before applying the tax of 15% of the gold premium.

The amount collected under this head for the year ended 31st March, 1946, was £1,905 13s. 4d. With the equation of the basic price with the buying price of gold in 1946 the Tax became inoperative.

*Customs tariff*

In accordance with the Customs Agreement entered into with the Union Government in 1910 the Bechuanaland Protectorate maintains a Customs Tariff similar to that which exists in the Union of South Africa.

*Stamp duties*

Stamp duties are imposed in terms of Proclamation No. 22 of 1945 in respect of such transactions as are taxed in the Union of South Africa and in Southern Rhodesia (for example, leases, contracts, authentications, bills of exchange and promissory notes.)

*Estate Duty*

Duties are levied on estates of deceased persons in accordance with the sliding scale in Proclamation No. 58 of 1941 as amended.

*Native Tax*

Native Tax is imposed by the Bechuanaland Protectorate Native Tax Proclamation No. 1 of 1932 as amended. Every male native of 18 years of age or more, residing in the Bechuanaland Protectorate is liable for the payment of a tax at the rate of £1 5s. per annum. and in addition, if such native has more than one wife, according to native custom, a further sum of £1 5s. for every such additional wife. But no native is liable to pay in respect of himself and his wives more than £3 15s. in any one year.

*Rates of native tax*

From 1923-4 the tax in the Bamangwato (Serowe) and Batawana (N'gamiland) Reserves was at the rate of £1 3s. and in the rest of the Territory £1 5s. (including 5/- Native Fund until the end of the financial year 1937-1938). From 1929-30 the following rates were uniform for the whole of the Territory.

	£	s.	d.
1929-30	1	5	0
1930-31	1	5	0
1931-32	1	5	0
1932-33	1	8	0
1933-34		15	0
1934-35		15	0
1935-36		15	0
1936-37		15	0
1937-38	1	0	0
1938-39	1	0	0
1939-46	1	5	0

A Native who is domiciled in some country other than the Territory and who can produce proof to the satisfaction of the District Commissioner that he has paid his tax for the current year in that country shall not be liable to pay the Bechuanaland Protectorate tax for the year. A District Commissioner is empowered, after consultation with the Chief, to exempt from the payment of tax in whole or in part any native who is able to prove to his satisfaction that he is unable on account of poverty to pay the tax without being deprived of his means of subsistence.

The reduction in the rates of taxation shown in the table above was necessitated by the depletion in the resources of the natives brought about principally by the embargo on the export of all animals and animal and vegetable products from the Territory owing to the outbreak of foot and mouth disease in 1933-4. The position was further aggravated by the drought and famine conditions during that year and the following years. Improved conditions during the summer of 1936-7 justified an increase in the rate to £1. This was effected by High Commissioner's Notice No. 29 of 1937, and it was subsequently raised to £1 5s. The collection during the year ended on the 31st March, 1946, was £78,663 19s.

*Native fund tax and native treasuries*

This tax formerly represented 5s. of every native tax collected under Proclamation No. 1 of 1932 as amended. The total receipts under this head for the year ended 31st March, 1938, amounted to £13,909 19s. The moneys standing to the credit of the Bechuanaland Protectorate Native Fund were used at the discretion of the High Commissioner for any one or more of the following purposes: education of natives residing in the Bechuanaland Protectorate; abatement of contagious diseases; eradication of cattle diseases; improve-



ment of native stock ; and fencing of native areas.

At the beginning of the 1938-9 financial year the Native Fund was abolished by Proclamation No. 34 of 1938 and Native Treasuries were instituted in seven of the eight Native Reserves by Proclamation No. 35 of 1938. Each Treasury is operated under the guidance of the District Commissioner by the Chief and a Finance Committee. 35% of its total collection of Native Tax is paid by the Government to each Native Treasury which in its turn prepares estimates of revenue and expenditure and generally controls its own finances in accordance with the provisions of the Native Administration Financial Regulations published under High Commissioner's Notice No. 126 of 1938. District Commissioners were formerly in charge of the collection of tax in their districts and performed this duty through the Chiefs and Headmen. The Chiefs were paid under Proclamation No. 1 of 1932 as amended by Proclamation No. 10 of 1937, which authorised a variation in the rates paid. For the financial year 1937-8 these rates were fixed by High Commissioner's Notice No. 27 of 1937 at  $13\frac{1}{3}\%$  of the value of current tax collected and  $6\frac{2}{3}\%$  in respect of arrears of tax paid to District Commissioners on or before the 31st day of October, and  $6\frac{2}{3}\%$  on all tax paid thereafter, whether in respect of current tax or arrears.

With the institution of Native Treasuries during that year, the responsibility for the collection of taxes was placed upon the Chiefs, who instead of receiving a percentage of the taxes collected now receive a regular salary, for which provision is made in the Native Treasury estimates.

Facilities are in certain circumstances also afforded to natives to pay their tax to District and Police officers, and considerable sums of money are collected by the Government's representatives at the Tax Agency in Johannesburg from Protectorate natives working on the mines and in industries.

### *War Levy*

During 1941 the tribes imposed on themselves a War Levy so that funds would be available for war purposes such as gifts and comforts for the tribesmen on active service and for their rehabilitation at the end of the war. In order to obviate asking for Grants-in-aid from the Imperial Treasury during the War the Government had increased European taxation, and the Chiefs agreed that 2/- of every war levy should go to Government, as the Africans' contribution to this aim, and approximately £7,000 a year was received from this source.

The rates of War Levy, which are based on the actual financial capacity of the various classes of taxpayer, were as follows :

Labourers recruited for work outside the Territory at a daily rate of pay of not less than 1s. 6d. a day with rations paid a War Levy of £1 2s. 6d. for the year, assessed at the rate of 2s. 6d. a month for each full month's work not exceeding nine months in one year. Labourers who worked for less than nine months could claim a proportionate refund of War Levy on return to their districts, on pro-

duction of their War Levy receipt. Wage earners within the Territory (including Government and Native Administration officials) who were in receipt of a monthly wage of not less than £2, but less than £5 paid a War Levy of 12/- for the year, assessed at the rate of 1/- a month. Those in receipt of a monthly wage of £5 or more paid a War Levy of 30/- for the year, assessed at the rate of 2s. 6d. a month. Wage earners who worked for less than twelve months could claim a proportionate refund at the end of the financial year on production of their War Levy receipt.

Property owners paid a War Levy at various rates up to a maximum of 30/- a year, assessed in accordance with the amount of their property and their capacity to pay. All persons serving in the African Pioneer Corps were exempt from payment of the War Levy.

Assessment of Property Owners was on the following basis :

	s.	d.
1— 5 head of cattle	2	6
6—10    „    „    „	5	0
11—30   „    „    „	10	0
31—50   „    „    „	15	0
51—70   „    „    „	20	0
71—90   „    „    „	25	0
91 or more head of cattle	30	0

For purpose of assessment of War Levy, other property was valued in terms of cattle as follows :

6—8 small stock	=	1 head of cattle
1 waggon	=	10    „    „    „
1 cart	=	5    „    „    „
1 horse	=	3    „    „    „

The War Levy has ceased as such and continues as a special levy which it is hoped will in due course be resolved into a form of graded taxation based on the material resources of the African taxpayer.

## Chapter IV: Currency and Banking

### BANKS

There are no banks in the Bechuanaland Protectorate.

### CURRENCY

The coinage legally current in the Bechuanaland Protectorate prior to 1932 was declared by Orders in Council of 1911 and 1920 to be all British and all Transvaal coins. British coins were any which were for the time being legal tender in the United Kingdom, and Transvaal coins those coined in the mint of the late South African Republic in accordance with the provisions of Law No. 14 of 1891 of that Republic, or at the Pretoria Branch of the Royal Mint.

Changes in the currency of the Territory were effected by the



Currency Proclamation No. 54 of 1932 under which all coins, other than silver coins, which are legal tender in the United Kingdom, and all coins which are legal tender in the Union of South Africa were declared to be legal tender in the Territory. By the same Proclamation, notes issued by the South African Reserve Bank were declared to be legal tender in the Territory conditional upon the said Bank continuing to pay its notes in United Kingdom coins or Union coins of legal tender, but this condition was suspended by the Currency Amendment Proclamation No. 3 of 1933.

There were no important developments in this field during the years 1939 to 1946.

## Chapter V: Commerce

The principal imports into the Bechuanaland Protectorate in 1946 were cereal foods from the Union of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia and native trade merchandise and motor vehicles. The principal exports were gold, cattle, small stock and swine, hides and skins, butter fat and butter.

The total value of imports in 1945 was £911,590 and of exports £720,413, but the former figure does not include the value of Government imports. The 1946 figures are not yet available.

## Chapter VI: Production

The principal products of the Protectorate are cattle and other livestock, hides and skins, butter fat, butter, gold, and in certain seasons, beans, and the internal markets for these are limited.

### ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

The year was an exceptionally profitable one for the livestock industry. Public auction sales in most cases were well attended, and resulted in good prices being obtained by the primary producer.

In most districts good rains fell in the early part of the year with the result that livestock maintained its condition until September. In the later part of the year the late rainy season and grass fires resulting in damage to grazing occasioned loss of condition and mortality from poverty.

Lack of equipment is the main reason for small progress in increasing the number of water points. Boring machines are, however, now in operation.

Complete stock census figures are not yet available for the end of the year but the indications are that a substantial increase in the total cattle population will be recorded bringing the total to the neighbourhood of 950,000 head as compared with 903,000 head recorded in 1945. (It is believed that this figure may have been inaccurate and that the true figure was in the region of 930,000 head.) The census recorded by the Veterinary Division at the end of March, 1946, showed the total cattle population to be 942,867 head.

The Ngamiland area shows a decrease of 1,480 cattle as compared with the 1945 figure.

Other categories of livestock are believed to have remained fairly constant with the exception of pigs which have decreased owing to the shortage of foodstuffs.

#### AGRICULTURE

A series of experiments dealing with all phases of crop production was begun. These include variety trials, cultivation and soil fertility investigations and breeding projects. Preliminary results show that much can be done to improve yields of kaffir corn, maize, beans, groundnuts, millets, pumpkins, etc., by variety tests and breeding.

Some 100 indigenous varieties and strains of kaffir corn were collected from all parts of the Protectorate, also many selections of millets, groundnuts, maize, beans and pumpkins. Many introductions were made from the Union and from overseas.

Time and method of soil preparation and after-cultivation experiments were begun, as also investigation of soil fertility problems. It is of interest to note that the grain yields obtained on the Mahalapye Experimental Station were approximately 15 times higher than those of the surrounding area.

The Bathoen Irrigation Scheme is progressing satisfactorily both from the food production and financial aspects. Considerable development occurred in the case of the Mogobane Irrigation Scheme, which now covers a developed area of approximately 200 acres. The maize crops yielded approximately 276 bags, while green mealies to the value of £200 were sold. The first wheat crop grown on this scheme yielded 389 bags.

Preliminary soil investigations were conducted in the Chobe area with a view to irrigation development there.

Extension work consisted mainly of improvement of production on tribal lands together with demonstration work on private lands. Where conditions permitted, officers assisted with agricultural subjects in schools.

A crop census was commenced last year. Returns show that the average yields fall short of one bag per acre.

Every effort was made to supplement the supplies in the Territory. This proved difficult in view of the ban placed on the export of all grain from Southern Rhodesia and on the export of kaffir corn from the Union. Approximately three hundred bags of seed were procured.

The African co-operative dairies progressed satisfactorily notwithstanding the relatively poor conditions which prevailed last season.

Preparations were made for an additional co-operative dairy at Pitsani Molopo.

#### VETERINARY

The activities of the Veterinary Division, the most important duty



of which is to hold the door open for export by control of animal diseases, were very seriously hampered during the year by an acute shortage of qualified veterinarians, but despite this and an outbreak of lumpy skin disease early in the year, a record total of nearly 47,000 head of cattle were exported. (The previous record was 45,000 head in 1942.) Owing to severe droughts in the Union of South Africa and in Southern Rhodesia the demand was well sustained and prices were good, averaging about £10 a head; about 9,000 head were exported to Southern Rhodesia and the balance to the Union.

The value of livestock exported in 1946 was £512,570 and that of hides £105,000.

### *Disease*

In general, cattle in the Protectorate are healthy, and the Territory is in a fortunate position in regard to tuberculosis, the scourge of the cattle industry in so many countries today. Judging by the post mortem indications at the abattoirs it was not expected that the cattle from this Territory suffered from tuberculosis but in view of the position in other countries where the disease has developed to such a degree that eradication has become costly, it was deemed advisable to obtain evidence, when possible, particularly in respect of dairy cows, the animals most heavily affected elsewhere. Accordingly, a herd supplying milk on contract to a hospital in the Protectorate was tested. Of the 66 cows and heifers tested with the double intradermal test, in no case was there any suspicion of the presence of tuberculosis.

There was no major epidemic of disease during 1946. Lumpy skin disease spread to all parts of the Territory with the exception of the Ghanzi and Kgalagadi areas. Fortunately, this disease for the most part manifested itself in a mild form, and apart from occasional sporadic outbreaks, appears very largely to have died out. Snotziekte caused some losses in the Tuli Block.

As usual the greatest mortality has been due to vermin and poverty, though heartwater, contagious abortion, trypanosomiasis and quarter-evil have occasioned appreciable losses. Complete details of inoculations performed are not yet available, but it is thought that the work performed by the Veterinary division in this respect and in respect of animal husbandry compares favourably with that of past years.

Two animal husbandry officials from the Union and two from Southern Rhodesia undertook a tour lasting a week, in December, 1946, visiting cattle herds in the Eastern Protectorate with the object of advising the Government on its cattle breeding policy.

### FORESTRY

313,510 cubic feet of timber, chiefly Mokusi (*Baikiaea plurijuga*) Mokwa (*Pterocarpus angolensis*) Mopumena (*Entandrophragma caudatum*) and Mozumina (*Kirkia acuminata*), on which royalty of £1,300 was payable, passed through the mill of the Chobe Timber Concession. There are no other timber concessionaires in the country.

The Department was active in maintaining and extending plantations as fuel and building timber reserves. The forest Officer will attend the Empire Forest Conference in the United Kingdom in 1947, where he will represent the three High Commission Territories.

#### FISHERIES

There is no Department of Fisheries, but black bass and blue-gilled sunfish have been successfully established in a breeding dam in the Protectorate, and suitable waters will be stocked as fish become available. There is excellent natural fishing in the Okovango delta, and in the Chobe River where at least twelve species of freshwater fish abound, including tiger-fish, bream and pike.

#### MINING

The only active mining is in the Francistown District (Tati Concession), by the enterprise of private companies and individuals.

The production in 1946 was 9,741 ozs. of gold valued at £83,900 and 1,703 ozs. of silver valued at £331. Two-thirds of this went to Southern Rhodesia and the remainder to the Union of South Africa.

#### INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

The only true industrial production was by the Tati Creamery which exported 176,978 lbs. of butter valued at £19,000.

There are, in small measure, indigenous crafts such as kaross-making, pottery, weaving, and carving of curios and toys.

The only co-operative activities in the Protectorate are at present co-operative dairying and tribal livestock auction sales, the former to the extent of supplying milk to central dairies, and the latter sending livestock to public auction sales controlled financially by the Tribal Administrations, which deduct from the receipts the auctioneer's commission and a small rebate for maintenance of the sale yards.

## Chapter VII: Social Services

#### EDUCATION: AFRICAN

The fact that two-thirds of the country belongs to the Kalahari Desert, that there are eight main tribes, that communications are primitive and distances vast, and that financial resources are far from commensurate with urgent needs—these combine to make the administration and promotion of African education unusually difficult.

Notwithstanding this, and in conformity with the principles of Indirect Rule, most of the work has been devolved to eight tribal central school committees, in addition to which there are two committees for non-tribal polyglot areas, and in three remote areas education is administered directly, on behalf of the Department, by the District Commissioners concerned.



*Primary education*

Enrolled in 144 primary and 5 middle schools were 21,174 pupils, distributed throughout an eight year course.

Of these 62% were girls, the disparity between boys and girls, which is due to the absence of boys at cattle posts and at the lands, reflecting a slight improvement over the previous year.

In the last two years of the primary course, namely in Standards V and VI, there were 100 more pupils than in 1945, but only one child in twenty was enrolled in this upper section.

The number of schools increased by 15 and the number of teachers by 32. Of the teachers employed three out of five were unqualified.

The four tribal middle schools were built by means of a grant from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund. To these schools the tribal committees and the African community attach considerable importance, for in them they see promise of development into secondary status in the near future, in spite of their modest achievement today. A fifth school at St. Joseph's Mission, Khale, which continued to receive support from Protectorate funds, erected a most creditable residential and classroom block for girls, and inaugurated technical training for boys.

In these five schools 681 pupils were enrolled, of whom 624 were in Standards V and VI, those who satisfied the requirements of the School Leaving Examination qualifying for admission to secondary schools, to teacher training or to vocational courses.

*Post-Primary Education*

Junior secondary work became firmly established at St. Joseph's, and discussions were held regarding the establishment of a tribal secondary school for the Bamangwato, for which it is hoped to raise a considerable sum for capital and recurrent charges, through a self-imposed cattle levy, the target aimed at being £100,000.

The sum of £1,485 was spent on bursaries, which enabled a considerable number of students to follow secondary and post-secondary courses, an African woman bursar from the Protectorate graduating in science at Fort Hare.

At Serowe and Kanye, to serve the Northern and Southern Protectorate, respectively, two year courses of training were held in preparation for the Elementary Teachers' Certificate, 37 students being enrolled. In consequence of reports upon these centres, plans were tentatively formulated for their amalgamation in 1947, and for extending the training to three years, a proposal since made effective.

*Miscellaneous :*

(a) *Personnel.* The administrative staff was strengthened by the appointment of a Homecrafts Education Officer, and of an Agricultural Education Officer, each of whom made a preliminary survey upon which to base recommendations for the better teaching of these important subjects.

(b) *School for Adolescent Girls.* At Mochudi the training of adolescent girls in homecrafts and cognate activities was more firmly established, and recommendations were made by the newly appointed domestic science specialist for the raising of standards and for the extension of training facilities to cover the needs of local village women.

(c) *Refresher Courses.* Six such courses, intended especially to assist the unqualified teachers and those of lower grade, were organised by the African Supervisors of Schools, (to be called Assistant Education Officers in future), and were most enthusiastically received. By means of them many teachers who had not had the benefit of training, but who were at work in isolated schools, in remote areas, were greatly stimulated and acquired improved technique.

(d) *Finance.* The total expenditure on education during the financial year 1945-1946 was £51,550, which showed a very marked advance upon previous expenditure. Of this total, approximately one-third derived from Government Revenue, one-third from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund, and the remaining third from Native Treasuries.

£7,392 of this amount was spent on European education, leaving £44,158 for African education.

(e) *Adult Education.* It has not yet been found possible to co-ordinate existing activities, still less to plan an adult education campaign, the reasons being limitations in staff and in finance, and the prior claims of juveniles.

Here and there sporadic efforts are made to combat illiteracy or to promote community betterment in other ways, but it cannot be claimed that we have touched the fringe of the problem.

With the arrival at the end of the year of the mobile cinema unit, presented by the Imperial Government after the conclusion of hostilities, the challenge towards effective inter-departmental action and co-operation with tribal authorities, and voluntary agencies, is emphasised.

#### EDUCATION: EUROPEAN

##### *Primary Education*

During the year 181 pupils were enrolled in 10 small primary schools maintained for the children of European residents.

Seven were one teacher schools, and of the total of 14 teachers employed, 11 were suitably qualified.

All schools are under the control of Local committees, presided over by the District Commissioner, and assisted by Government grants. Without the co-operation of such committees European education would be seriously handicapped. The interests of the children are also carefully studied by the European Advisory Council.

Recruitment of teachers again presented a difficulty in consequence of which the schools at Ghanzi and Pitsani remained closed. other arrangements being made for the pupils concerned.



A long range plan adopted as an objective at the beginning of the year included the more generous financial provision which alone can ensure better service conditions for the teachers, and hence, more stability, but unfortunately the time is unpropitious.

The sum of £2,014 was spent upon bursaries and educational grants to the children of residents, both official and unofficial, this making possible post-primary assistance as well as bursaries at approved primary schools outside the Protectorate.

#### *Post-Primary education*

In view of the small school constituency which would serve it, there is no provision for secondary education in the Territory, the need being partially met by the bursaries just referred to.

#### *Post-Secondary education*

No facilities exist, nor any bursary system.

### HEALTH

(a) As yet there is no system of compulsory registration of births and deaths amongst Africans and therefore no reliable vital statistics are available. The nosological (that is: "in accordance with the internationally accepted science of the classification of diseases") return of diseases and deaths amongst hospital in-patients for the year 1946 is as follows:

<i>Diseases by systems or groups</i>	<i>Yearly total Admissions</i>	<i>Yearly total Deaths</i>
1. Epidemic, Endemic and Infectious Diseases	925	52
2. General Diseases not mentioned above	232	12
3. Affections of the Nervous System and Organs of the Senses	221	7
4. Affections of the Circulatory System	120	18
5. Affections of the Respiratory System	475	20
6. Diseases of the Digestive System	382	16
7. Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System (Non-Venereal)	337	9
8. Puerperal State	720	15
9. Affections of the Skin and Cellular Tissues	185	—
10. Diseases of Bones and Organs of Locomotion (other than Tuberculosis)	68	—
11. Malformations	5	—
12. Diseases of infancy	143	16
13. Affections of Old Age	4	2
14. Affections produced by External Causes	540	13
15. Ill-defined Diseases	44	2
16. Diseases, the total of which have not caused 10 deaths	94	—
	<hr/> 4,495 <hr/>	<hr/> 182 <hr/>

Of Group 1, 26 deaths were notified as being due to tuberculosis, all forms.

The ratio of doctors per head of population is 1 to 17,736. The ratio of hospital beds, all types, per head of population is 1 to 1,090.

The following bed accommodation was available in the Territory during 1946 :

4 Government hospitals with a total of	154 beds
3 Mission hospitals operating under subsidy from Government with a total of	70 beds
1 Mission clinic operating under subsidy from Government	4 beds
2 Mission maternity centres operating under subsidy from Government with a total of	13 beds
1 Mission hospital operating independently of Government with a total of	30 beds

There are two Government dispensaries, two sub-dispensaries and one Tribal Administration dispensary with facilities for treatment of out-patients. In addition, there is an out-patient dispensary at each Government and Mission hospital.

During the year shelters for the treatment of tuberculosis patients at three hospital centres were erected and will give a total of 40 beds when all are in operation. A mental observation unit was also completed during the year, and will make accommodation available for twelve mental patients.

The Health Staff at the end of 1946 consisted of one Medical Officer of Health, three Health Inspectors and three Rodent Inspectors with subsidiary African Personnel. The main feature of the year has been a widespread epidemic of modified smallpox and localised epidemic outbreaks of plague in the endemic area. In addition, routine mosquito control measures have been continued. Work on the improvement of the sanitary organisations at certain of the larger centres has been commenced. Much basic work has been done to lay down public health standards for the improvement of water supplies, housing and town planning.

### *War Period*

During the war development of the preventive aspect of medicine was largely at a standstill. The curative services were maintained and although the work expanded very considerably, this was carried on with a reduced establishment. The establishment of Medical Officers was reduced from 9 to 7 in 1941 when two Medical Officers were released for military service. The Health Inspector was also released but returned to duty during 1943 on discharge from the Army.

Epidemic outbreaks of sleeping sickness, plague, and smallpox demonstrated the urgent need for a preventive organisation and during the plague epidemic of 1944-45, a plague control staff was built up on a permanent basis. During 1945 a Medical Officer of Health was appointed and two additional Health Inspectors were added to the establishment under a Colonial Development and Welfare



Fund scheme which came into operation in November, 1945. Tsetse Fly Control measures were initiated on a large scale and this organisation became a purely veterinary responsibility when the epidemic of human trypanosomiasis had been checked.

A two year School Feeding Experiment was conducted during the period 1943-45 with funds granted from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds. Much useful research into nutritional standards was done. The report on the experiment has not yet been submitted owing to publishing difficulties but it is expected that it will be available during 1947.

It is perhaps appropriate here to give some general details regarding the Bechuanaland Protectorate which set out the background against which the public health problems of the Territory must be considered.

The population is concentrated in large villages where permanent water is relatively easily available. The tribal lands and cattle posts are situated peripherally to the main villages often at distances of 20 miles or more from the central village. There is considerable seasonal movement to and from the central villages to the lands and cattle posts in connection with crop production and reaping and with animal husbandry. Accordingly, while for short periods during the year there are heavy concentrations of population at the centres, for a considerable portion of the year the population is widely scattered throughout the districts in small and not easily accessible groups. There is free inter-communication and movement between these small family groups where the people reside in semi-permanent mud and thatch huts.

From the point of view of food production the Ngamiland and Chobe district is normally self-supporting. Two crops of grain are grown—one as the floods recede and the other as rainfall allows. In addition, game is plentiful and the population fringing the swamps and rivers can add fish to their diet. But the difficulty of communications and the prohibitive cost of transporting grain over long distances make it impracticable to export any surplus grain to the rest of the Territory.

The southern and arid portion of the Territory has to rely almost exclusively on the seasonal rainfall for the production of staple grain crops. Bad seasons are more frequent than good seasons and it is necessary every year to import grain and other foodstuffs to maintain supplies. In addition to the rainfall factor, the migration of male adults to the Union has caused the burden of agricultural work to fall more and more heavily on the women and on the youths and elderly men. Recent sociological research has shown that this has resulted in a considerable falling off in the efficiency of crop production since the normal duties of those remaining behind are being increased beyond their capacity.

Stock raising is the main industry but cattle, sheep and goats are viewed in the light of possessions rather than as a major contribution to the food supply. The large centres of population do not allow of extensive grazing of stock and the cattle posts are situated away

from the centres and in the areas where grazing is plentiful. The milk yield of such stock is low and seasonal, depending on the rainfall and the pasture available. Therefore milk is available as an addition to the diet for short periods during the year only.

Accordingly, malnutrition is an important factor in determining the disease pattern in the Territory, particularly when linked with the high incidence of ser-positive syphilis. In the north, chronic malaria adds its contribution, to the generally low resistance against disease.

As a result, employment for cash wages is now an essential if the family food supply is to be maintained. Further, the influences of European civilisation has produced a number of necessities for the diet that were formerly unknown or considered to be luxuries. There is relatively little local employment and therefore those desirous of earning cash wages are forced to proceed to the industrial and mining areas. In the main this is effected through the medium of labour agencies, but increasing numbers are moving of their own initiative to the large towns in the Union and Southern Rhodesia where high wages are to be obtained. This has disrupted family life in the Reserve and long absences from the home have a most adverse effect on morality.

The 1946 census figures for the European population totalled 2,325 persons. This group consists of civil servants, farmers, traders and those connected with mining. There are five blocks of European settlements—Lobatsi, Gaberones, Tuli, Tati and Ghanzi. There are two small European Townships on the railway at Lobatsi and Francistown. The other township "local areas" as scheduled in the Bechuanaland Protectorate Sanitary Regulations are all situated in Native Reserves where the land cannot be alienated. There are as yet no statutory town management organisations, but legislation to establish town planning and town management boards is being drafted.

### *Town Planning*

In view of prospective development in the Territory town planning committees have been appointed for each Government centre to make recommendations regarding siting, general lay out and provision for future extensions. The committee consist of Administrative, Medical and Public Works Department officers and recommendations are to be submitted to a central planning board for scrutiny and approval. This wise move in the interests of long term development should eliminate many difficulties and assist co-operation between the departments concerned.

### *Building Plans*

Private interests in the Territory have been asked to submit all plans of buildings to headquarters for examination by the Public Works Department and Medical Department. There has been a large degree of co-operation shown in this direction which has materially



assisted in the establishment of new buildings planned on sound constructional and public health lines.

### *Hotels*

Regular inspection of hotel premises has been carried out by the Medical Officer of Health and his staff during the year, and notable advances have been made. The construction of two new hotels at Lobatsi and Palapye to replace existing old and insanitary premises is under way and both hotels should be completed during the first half of 1947. The Maun Hotel has been greatly improved and accommodation increased by the addition of a new wing. Improvements have also been carried out to hotels at Francistown and Mahalapye. Plans of all new structures have been scrutinised by the Medical Officer of Health and advice given so that they conform to accepted standards of hygiene and sanitation as applied to local conditions.

## HOUSING

The European residents are housed in the conventional type of colonial bungalow built of bricks and roofed with corrugated galvanised iron. The majority of the Africans live in traditional native huts, circular in shape, usually built of mud and thatched. Most of the former buildings are either owned by the occupants or are Government property.

There are, as such, no slums, but the establishment of Village Management Boards is being actively pursued, concurrently with sanitary regulations, a Medical Officer of Health and Health and Sanitary Inspectors are already functioning in the Protectorate and improving the design and construction of Government buildings to conform to generally accepted Public Health standards. The Government is encouraging the African population to improve its housing conditions, and a committee has been appointed to deal with the housing of African Government servants.

## SOCIAL WELFARE

There is at present no active promotion of community life. The Bechuana mode of life is largely communal.

There is annual provision in Government estimates of £500 for relief of destitution and this figure is seldom exceeded.

Juvenile delinquency is rare and there are no probation services. The recent resuscitation of Youth Movements, which were set back during the war, is a potent factor in this connection.

## Chapter VIII: Legislation

The principal enactments in 1946 were: The Ex-Servicemen's Protection Proclamation (No. 15 of 1946) designed to protect their war benefits from judicial attachment;

The Motor Vehicle Insurance Proclamation (No. 18 of 1946) providing for compulsory insurance of motor vehicles against third party risks ;

The Bechuanaland Protectorate Provident Fund Proclamation (No. 51 of 1946) which established a provident fund for certain classes of Government employees ;

The application of the Herbage Preservation Proclamation (No. 20 of 1919) to all Crown Lands, the Lobatsi Block, the Kweneng, Ngwaketsi and Kgatleng Districts, to enable better control of veld fires ;

Certain price and export control measures ;

Some Emergency War Measures were repealed.

## Chapter IX: Justice, Police and Prisons

### JUSTICE

The system of law administered in the Bechuanaland Protectorate is South African Law, amplified by the Cape Statutes promulgated up to the 10th June, 1891, and Bechuanaland Protectorate Orders in Council, Proclamations and High Commissioner's and Government Notices subsequently enacted.

South African Law is founded on Roman Dutch Law, as interpreted in the light of decided cases, and the laws of evidence are those in force in the United Kingdom.

The Courts in which justice is administered are :

The High Court, which has as President, a Judge, with two District Officers as Assessors.

Subordinate Courts :

of the First Class, within the jurisdiction of District Commissioners.

of the Second Class, within the jurisdiction of Assistant District Commissioners.

of the Third Class, within the jurisdiction of Cadet Assistant District Commissioners.

The High Commissioner may appoint any fit and proper person to hold Courts of the last three classes, and civil jurisdiction is usually limited to the Districts in which such officers are stationed for the time being and is limited to :

(a) Courts of the First Class :

All actions in which either party is a European and (subject to the provisions of Proclamation No. 33 of 1943) all other actions, provided that the claim or value of the matter in dispute does not exceed five hundred pounds ;

(b) Courts of the Second Class :

All actions in which either party is a European, provided that the claim or value of the matter in dispute does not exceed two hundred and fifty pounds ;



(c) Courts of the Third Class :

All actions in which either party is a European provided that the claim or value of the matter in dispute does not exceed ten pounds.

The corresponding criminal jurisdiction is :

(a) A Subordinate Court of the First Class :

- (i) imprisonment for a period not exceeding two years with or without hard labour ;
- (ii) fine not exceeding one hundred pounds or in default of payment such imprisonment as aforesaid ;
- (iii) whipping, not exceeding fifteen strokes with a cane.

(b) A Subordinate Court of the Second Class :

- (i) imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year with or without hard labour ;
- (ii) fine not exceeding fifty pounds or in default of payment such imprisonment as aforesaid ;
- (iii) whipping, not exceeding eight strokes with a cane.

(c) A Subordinate Court of the Third Class :

- (i) imprisonment with or without hard labour for a period not exceeding six months ;
- (ii) fine not exceeding ten pounds or in default of payment such imprisonment as aforesaid.

A Subordinate Court of the Third Class has no power to impose a punishment of whipping.

*Native Courts*

There are also the Native Courts, constituted under Proclamation No. 33 of 1943, which may exercise criminal jurisdiction to the extent set out in their Warrants and subject to the provisions of the Proclamation. Such jurisdiction extends to the hearing, trial and determination of all criminal charges and matters in which the complainant and the accused are natives and the defendant is accused of having, wholly or in part within the jurisdiction of the Court, committed or been accessory to the committing of an offence.

These Courts adjudicate in accordance with Native law and custom in both civil and criminal cases but may not hear :

- (a) cases in which the person is charged with an offence in consequence of which death is alleged to have occurred or which is punishable under any law with death or imprisonment for life ;
- (b) any cause or proceeding whereby, in the case of persons married under the law of the Territory, divorce or a declaration of nullity of marriage or an order for judicial separation is sought ;
- (c) any cause or proceeding arising in connection with a testamentary disposition of property or the distribution of the estate of a deceased person to which the law of the Territory

applies, or arising under the law relating to insolvency, or involving matters or relationships between the parties to which native law and custom are inapplicable.

(d) cases relating to witchcraft, except with the approval of an Administrative Officer who has been authorised generally or specially by the Resident Commissioner to give such approval.

(e) any case in which a non-native is a witness.

The statistics for 1946 are not yet available, but in 1945 the main types of offences were as follows :

*Crimes reported to, or known to, the Police, and persons proceeded against on charge of crime*

Homicide	14
Other offences against the person	177
Offences against property	419
Other crimes	1,265

*Persons dealt with in Summary Courts for crimes and offences.*

Homicide	3
Other offences against the person	147
Malicious injuries to property	11
Offences against property (other than malicious injuries)	314
Other crimes	6
Offences against the Master and Servant Act	13
Offences against Revenue Laws, etc.	265
Minor offences	799

*Persons for trial in the Superior Court.*

Murder of wife or concubine	1
Murder of child	
Murder other than wife, concubine or child	9
Manslaughter	
Other offences against the person	1
Other offences against property	3
Other crimes	3

The number of convictions during the years 1942/1943, 1943/1944, 1944/1945, and 1945/1946 were: 1,816, 1,777, 1,841 and 1,457 respectively.

There have been no appreciable fluctuations in the number of crimes during the past eight years, except in 1946. There were no cases of outstanding interest in 1946. Three murderers were executed.

#### POLICE

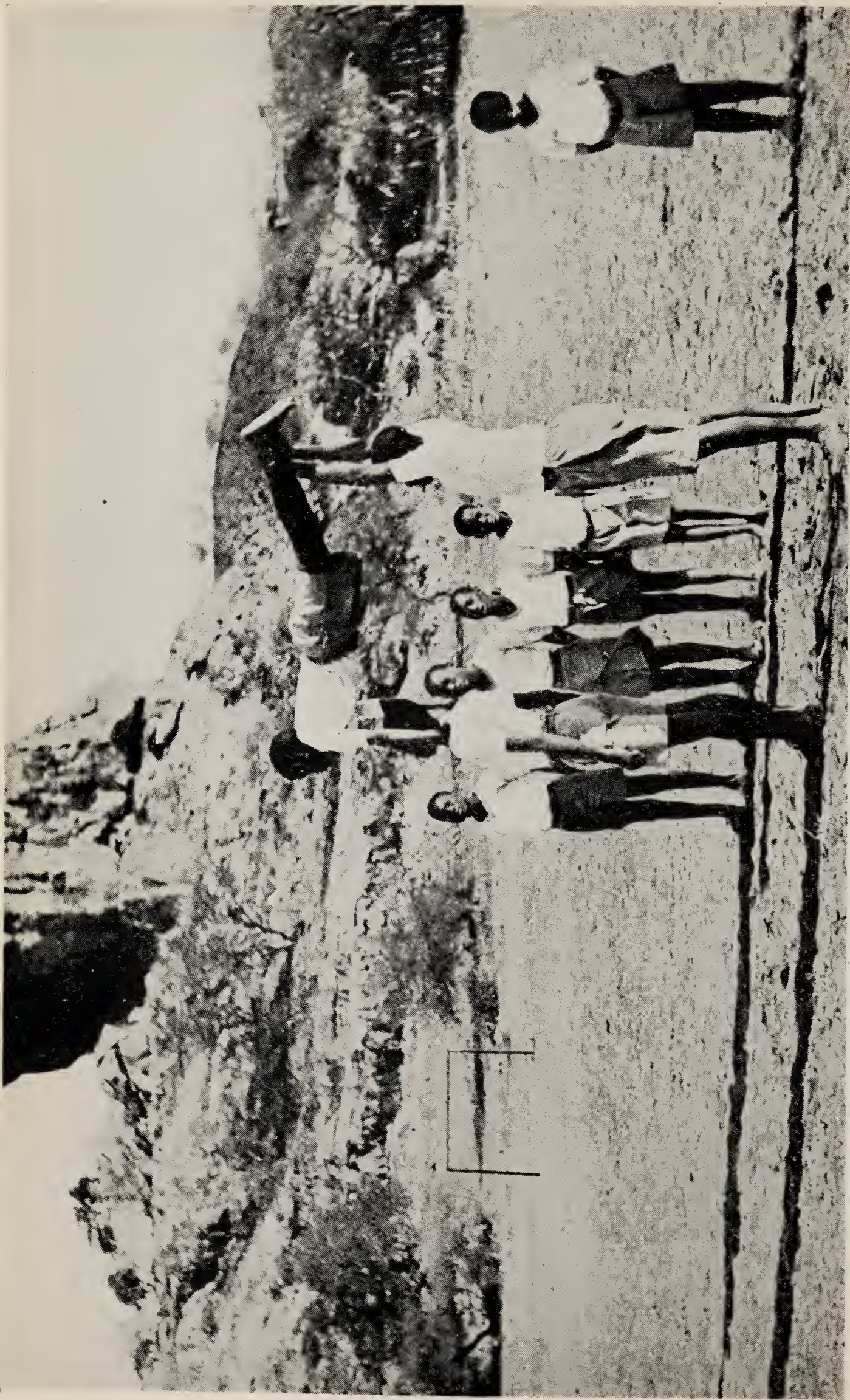
During the year under review the Bechuanaland Protectorate Police consisted of 7 European Commissioned Officers, 4 European Warrant Officers, 8 European Sergeants, 9 European Corporals, and 7 European Troopers, 8 African Corporals, 117 African Troopers and 101 African Constables. The authorised establishment is 282 Officers and other ranks.





WINNOWING GRAIN: BECHUANALAND





UNDER THE ROCK: BECHUANALAND



*Honours and Awards*

An Assistant Superintendent, a Warrant Officer and an African Corporal were awarded the Colonial Police Medal, and two European Non-commissioned Officers and one African Non-commissioned Officer the Long Service and Good Conduct Medal. Six details (one of them European) were commended by the Commandant for work of an exceptional nature, and an African trooper was awarded the Royal Humane Society's Certificate in parchment for gallantry in saving a comrade from drowning.

Disciplinary punishments during the year totalled 46, all for minor offences.

*Casualties*

There were 83 casualties, 3 Europeans discharged "At own request" one "By purchase" and 5 "Time expired". 38 Africans were discharged "Time expired", 16 "At own request", 14 "By order", 1 "By purchase", 3 "Medically unfit" and two died.

*Training*

Six European recruits attended short preliminary training courses at the British South Africa Police Training Depot at Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, while the training of African personnel continued at the Gaberones Depot in the Bechuanaland Protectorate.

*Patrols*

Over 503,000 miles were patrolled by motor, horse, camel, cycle, foot and other means.

*Health*

1,102 working days were lost, of which 307 were due to malaria and 790 "excused duty".

*Transport*

5 Motor Vehicles were acquired with a view to mechanizing the Force to defeat the tremendous distances of the Protectorate.

*Radio*

Seven transmitter-receiver sets were installed at strategic points in the Protectorate and are controlled by a principal "monitor" station at Headquarters in Mafeking, from which any station receives a right of way to contact another one.

*Pioneer Section*

One European and 5 African artisans began urgent building work for the housing of African personnel.

*Visit of Brigadier Mavrogordato*

During 1946 Brigadier Mavrogordato, a former Inspector-General

of Colonial Police visited the Protectorate and later submitted a report recommending certain radical changes designed to increase the efficiency of the Force through re-organisation.

## Chapter X: Public Utilities

None exist in the Protectorate in the usual sense of the word other than the railways, the telegraph, telephone and radio systems.

In some measure Government hospitals and health services, free veterinary services, education and roads might be regarded as public utilities, as also the Tribal granaries. The latter afford storage for surplus grain in good years as insurance against the demands of famine seasons, and charges are based on maintenance, redemption and purchase costs.

## Chapter XI: Communications

### RAILWAYS

The main line of the Rhodesia Railways Limited passes through the Territory on its eastern side for a distance of 400 miles, entering from the south at Ramatlabama and leaving the Territory at Ramaquabane in the north.

### ROADS

There are tolerably good motor roads from railway stations and sidings to the principal native villages, the longest and least satisfactory being that running from Francistown to Maun, a distance of 320 miles, and this is being gradually improved. The road from Serowe to Maun has had to be abandoned and is no longer negotiable by ordinary motor cars. There is a good gravel and earth motor road from Ramatlabama in the south to Ramaquabane in the north connecting the Union with Rhodesia.

Subsidiary roads connect Lobatsi and Kanye, Gaberones and Molepolole, Maun and Ghanzi. Apart from these roads there are practicable routes joining most Government outposts to their district headquarters.

Travel by Cape cart and ox wagon has, so far as Europeans are concerned, practically ceased except in those parts of the country which are inaccessible to motor vehicles. Wagon transport is still largely used by the native inhabitants.

Public road motor services are in operation between Zeerust and Lobatsi and between Mahalapye and the Tuli Block. Private services operate between the railway and the principal native centres.



## LANDING GROUNDS

There are landing grounds at nearly all District Headquarters, a private landing ground at both Sherwood Ranch and Saas' Post Estate in the Tuli Block and a landing ground on the Imperial Reserve at Mafeking Headquarters. It is advisable however, that intending users should notify the Government before they attempt to use them.

## AIRWAYS

Central African Airways, operating from Southern Rhodesia are shortly to commence an air service from Bulawayo through Francistown to Maun and return, and it is planned that this service will eventually extend south to Mafeking.

## RADIO

In addition to the Police radio system described in Chapter 9 there are Government radio stations at Mafeking, Maun, Ghanzi, Tsabong and Mahalapye for transmission of Government business and the despatch of public telegrams.

## TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY

From discussions with visiting representatives of the Directorate of Colonial Surveys it is understood that the Directorate proposes to produce a general topographic map of the Protectorate to the scale 1:50,000 which will be based on aerial photography. The month of June has been tentatively suggested as the date when operations may begin in the Protectorate. The Administration has indicated a number of priorities for survey, consisting chiefly of the eastern sides of the Protectorate.

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

The work of the Public Works Department includes all activities connected with :

- (a) Construction and maintenance of Roads and Bridges ;
- (b) Construction and maintenance of Buildings ;
- (c) Provision and maintenance of Water Supplies ;
- (d) Maintenance of Waterways ;
- (e) Operation and maintenance of internal Wireless Communications ;
- (f) Upkeep of Mechanical Transport and Central Workshop ;
- (g) Upkeep of Aerodromes and Emergency Landing Grounds ;
- (h) Grants made under Colonial Development Funds for the development of Public Works.

*i. Finance*

Funds for the Public Works Department Staff and the functions detailed above are normally provided in the annual Revenue and Expenditure estimates under Subheads Vote 6, Vote 7, Vote 8, and

Vote 15. Funds for special or extensive development works are obtained from the Colonial Development Fund from time to time.

*ii. Staff*

During the year Public Works Department Staff comprised :

- Director of Public Works
- 1 Executive Engineer
- 2 Works Superintendents
- 1 Surveyor
- 1 Technical Clerk
- 2 Lady Clerks
- 1 Mechanical Superintendent
- 1 Motor Mechanic
- 2 Assistant Fitter Mechanics
- 6 Maintenance Foremen
- 1 Wireless Operator
- 1 Clerk and Storeman
- 2 Pumpers
- 1 Coloured Senior Technical Assistant
- 6 Native Artisans Skilled Class I
- 21 Native Artisans Skilled Class II
- 30 Native Artisans Semi-skilled
- 1 Native Messenger-Interpreter
- 5 Native Drivers, Motor, Class I
- 1 Native Driver, Motor Class II
- 3 Head Labourers
- 3 Lorry Labourers
- 13 Labourers
- 2 Apprentice Pumpers
- Temporary Native Labourers

Temporary staff employed in connection with Colonial Development Fund Works are not included above.

The following temporary staff appointments have been made since 1943 when development investigation and work was resumed :

- 1 Geologist
- 1 Surveyor
- 1 Drill Superintendent
- 1 Drill Inspector
- 2 Drill Foremen
- 1 Assistant Architect
- 1 Accounts Clerk
- 1 Lady Clerk
- 1 Maintenance Mechanic and Machinist
- 1 Field Mechanic
- 2 Motor Mechanics
- 1 Coachbuilder
- 1 Foreman
- Sundry Native staff



*iii. Works**Roads and Bridges*

The voted funds for road maintenance have been increased since the last report in 1940 but are still inadequate to meet present day requirements. The more important main roads are maintained directly by the Department and amount to approximately 550 miles. In addition, the Witwatersrand Native Labour Association Limited maintains approximately 940 miles of road in the Northern Districts towards which this Government donates £760 per annum.

District and by-roads are given as much attention as possible, but more often than not a small grant is made to the local District Commissioner to carry out what improvements he can.

*Additions and alterations: Roads and Bridges*

During the year under review the road from Lobatsi to Kanye was re-located, and constructed, a distance of 29.9 miles.

An additional link road was constructed from a point on the main road 35 miles south of Mahalapye to the back line fence on the Tuli Block, a distance of approximately 30 miles.

The construction of a culvert at Jojane on the Palapye-Serowe road was completed and a start made on a new low-level bridge over the Lotsane River near Palapye. In addition, extensive repairs were carried out on the Serurume culvert causeway, as also on the low-level bridge at Foley.

*Buildings*

For the year ending 31st March, 1946, the sum of £3,900 was spent on the maintenance and minor alterations and additions to Government-owned buildings,

In addition to £1,650 spent on new buildings, a sum of £2,375 was carried over from the previous year, making a total of £4,025 spent on new buildings.

After March, 1946, a similar sum of £3,900 was authorised for maintenance and Minor Works but the figure for new buildings was increased to £12,266 plus a carry-over of £281 from the previous year. During the year a further £450 was authorised for new buildings.

In addition, under funds supplied from Colonial Development Funds, buildings were erected to the value of approximately £13,800.

*Water Supplies*

The sum of £1,600 was spent on maintaining and improving Government water supplies and pumping plants at various centres. The maintenance of numerous additional water supplies developed under past Colonial Development Fund grants, mainly for the use of the native communities, was undertaken by the tribes in accordance with arrangements made with the local Native Administrations. The operation of the maintenance schemes was carried out under the guidance of the Public Works Department.

*Waterways*

In spite of the necessity of seconding the N'gamiland Waterways Maintenance Foreman to the Tsetse Fly Control, the work of maintaining the existing canals was carried out satisfactorily.

*Wireless*

Nine fixed receiving and transmitting wireless stations were in operation during the year. Of these, three of the fixed stations are owned by the Witwatersrand Native Labour Association Limited. These figures do not include any of the stations which have been put into operation by the Police Department. One of the Government Stations, namely that at Mafeking, transmits broadcasts twice daily by arrangement with the South African Broadcasting Corporation.

*Transport*

Repairs and overhauls in addition to the maintenance of motor transport, tractor, road machinery, pumping plants, etc., were undertaken at the Government repair shops at Gaberones. A considerable number of motor transport vehicles were purchased from the War Stores Disposals Board.

A new workshops building with paint shop, meter and instrument, electrical, battery, remetalling and radiator repair room, was built and fully occupied by the end of the year. Large and up-to-date machinery has been installed with the result that the Government is now largely independent of workshops outside the Territory.

*Landing Grounds*

Nine landing grounds were maintained during the year. Improvements were made at the more important landing grounds at Maun, Francistown and Mahalapye.

## Chapter XII: Sociological, Scientific and Cultural Research, etc.

A report on the effects of migration of Africans from the Bechuanaland Protectorate to adjoining territories is being prepared by Professor I. Schapera, Lecturer in Anthropology at the University of Cape Town.

There are in the Protectorate a number of ruins of the Zimbabwe type, some bushmen paintings and traces of ancient mining activities, but there has been no research in this field for some years.

For publications on these and kindred subjects see the bibliography at Chapter 6 of Part III of this Report.



## PART III

### Chapter I: Geography and Climate

THE Territory of the Bechuanaland Protectorate is bounded on the south and east by the western boundary of the Union of South Africa, which follows the Notwani, Marico and Crocodile or Limpopo Rivers, on the north-east by Southern Rhodesia, and on the north and on the west by the Caprivi Zipfel, and by the Territory of South West Africa, with the Kalahari desert extending over most of the western areas west and south of Ngamiland as far as latitude 27 degrees. This is not a desert in the commonly accepted sense of the word, but consists of vast expanses of undulating sand-belts with outcrops of limestone here and there. Large areas are wooded like park-lands, studded with camelthorn and other indigenous trees. In the limestone belts, water is sometimes found at depths from 30 to 100 feet, so that it is possible that under the deep overburden of sand there may exist untapped reservoirs of water. The northern and south-western corners of the Kalahari have the least vegetation, and most sand dunes, but elsewhere the grasses are excellent, and this is the natural habitat of the true aboriginal bushmen, who lead a primitive nomadic existence, living chiefly on the flesh of game shot with poisoned arrows, supplementing this with wild fruits and roots.

The Protectorate has not been surveyed as a whole, but its area is estimated at 275,000 square miles. The mean altitude is about 3,300 feet.

There is beautiful scenery in the north-western Protectorate, in the Okovango delta, into which the great Okovango River, flowing inland from the north-west, benevolently pours its flood waters, which, in seasons of heavy rainfall flow as far south-east as the Makarikari salt lake, and south and south-west into Lake Ngami. The Chobe area is also notable for its scenic beauty, especially along the Chobe River which flows into the Zambesi 60 miles west of the Victoria Falls.

The eastern portion of the country also has some fine hill scenery. The remainder, though it appears at first sight to be very flat, is, in reality, undulating and is rich in grasses, shrubs, and trees. The south-eastern half is similar to the bushveld of the Northern Transvaal. There are occasional outcrops of limestone, and the surface generally is sandy, and, except where boreholes and dams have been established, waterless. Old and well-defined river courses which nowadays flow only during the annual rains, indicate, however, that at one time the country was well watered, as is still the case north and north-east of Lake Ngami. In certain areas elsewhere good underground waters exist, and are being developed as funds permit.

The Protectorate as a whole is a natural game reserve for most species of the fauna of Africa, and Government policy is aimed at their preservation.

## CLIMATE

The climate of the country, on the whole, is sub-tropical, but varies with latitude and altitude.

Latitude 22 degrees South passes through the centre of the country, and the northern areas of the Protectorate accordingly lie within the tropics.

The average annual rainfall in the Territory is 18 inches, but this varies from 25 inches in the north to 9 inches or less in the western Kalahari.

By far the greatest area of the more populated portion of the Protectorate lies in an extensive saucer-like depression having an altitude of 3,000 feet, bounded by higher ground at the extreme south (Hildavale) and the north-east (Southern Rhodesia) where the altitudes are over 4,000 feet. There are also elevations at Kanye, Serowe and Ghanzi of 4,000 to 5,000 feet.

The climate of the higher parts of the Territory is sub-tropical, varying to temperate. During the winter the days are pleasantly warm, and the nights cold, with occasional frosts. The summer is hot, but relief is sometimes obtained by a prevailing north-east breeze which generally springs up in the early part of the night. In the more low-lying parts during the winter, lasting from the beginning of May to the middle of August, it is pleasantly warm by day and comfortably cool at night, but in summer which commences properly in October, the days are very hot, and the nights uncomfortably warm. In August, as a rule, the annual seasonal winds from the west coast commence, and desiccated by the sands of the Kalahari, they resemble a "simoon" on a broad scale, and often continue until the equinox in September, sweeping across the whole country and carrying volumes of sand and dust.

The atmosphere throughout the year is very dry and this helps to mitigate the high temperatures, though to Europeans this dryness and the strong sunlight week after week, without clouds to soften it, has the effect of producing nervous irritability particularly in Europeans whose occupation is sedentary and does not permit of enough outdoor life.

If the necessary precautions are taken to guard against malaria, which is universal in the low-lying areas of the Territory, and provided sufficient out-door exercise is taken, the climate is well suited to Europeans and their families.

## Chapter II : History

### NOTES ON THE HISTORY OF THE BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE AND OF ITS TRIBES

The picture presented by Southern Africa in the first quarter of the 19th century, north of the narrow strip which then comprised the extent of European settlement, is a dismal one of savage tribal wars,



pillage and bloodshed. The primary cause of these conditions was the expansion of the Zulus who, under Chaka, a military genius who had created out of a comparatively insignificant people a disciplined and warlike nation, waged incessant and merciless war on those people unfortunate enough to be within their reach. These activities, like a stone thrown into a pond, created waves far beyond the impact of the Zulu warriors. In order to escape the Zulus, tribes on their borders fled to all points of the compass, despoiling on their way the tribes in their path and thereby setting up a general movement of destructive migration.

The most ferocious of these predatory bands were the followers of an amazon called Mantatisi and of her son Sikonyela. These marauders—part refugees and part banditti—came from tribes living in the neighbourhood of what is now Basutoland. They banded themselves together into some sort of cohesive army and advanced northwards and westwards, harrying and destroying everything that stood in their way.

In a different category were the Matabele. These were originally a group of Chaka's people under Mziligazi ("Path of blood"), one of Chaka's principal captains. On one of his raids Mziligazi embezzled the booty and deemed it prudent not to return home. He moved north-westwards, and after a destructive march, established himself in the neighbourhood of what is now Zeerust where he conducted bloody and profitable raids in systematic fashion on the tribes within his reach. The forays of Chaka's disciplined and merciless impis, the wholesale pillage of the hordes of Mantatisi, the murderous exodus of the Matabele as well as endless migrations by other less important tribes, themselves torn by internecine quarrels, had reduced the country to a pitiable state of misery and confusion. Yet it was at this time, in 1820, that Robert Moffat of the London Missionary Society, undaunted by the dangers of such an undertaking, established his mission at Kuruman in the country later to become British Bechuanaland and now incorporated in the Cape Province of the Union of South Africa.

Among the people most conveniently situated to receive Mziligazi's savage onslaughts were those known as the Bechuana, who constituted a group settled in the Western Transvaal and extending towards the Kalahari. Like all Bantu peoples their origins are shrouded in legend. As regards the chief tribes of the group the generally accepted tradition is that they are descended from a people ruled by a chief named Masilo who lived about the middle of the 17th century. Masilo had two sons, Mohurutshi and Malope. The former founded the line of the chiefs of the Bahurutshi,\* while the latter had three sons, Kwená, Ngwato and Ngwaketse. Ngwato and Ngwaketse broke away from their father's tribe, split into two separate factions and went with their followers to live at a distance from each other. The Bahurutshi were set upon first by Mantatisi's horde and then by the Matabele. The home of this tribe is in the Western Transvaal but scattered elements have attached themselves to the

\* It will be noted that each tribe takes the name of its titular founder with a suitable modification of the prefix.



present ruling tribes of the Protectorate. A small group maintains some sort of independent existence near Francistown. The Bangwaketse, after several migrations, finally settled in their present country around Kanye while the Bamangwato founded a colony in the vicinity of Shoshong in the country occupied by the tribe today. The descendants of the Kwena section now live around Molepolole. Among the Ngwato, a further split occurred: Tawana, one of Chief Mathipa's sons, seceded at the end of the eighteenth century and formed a new settlement in Ngamiland. The Batawana are still the ruling community in that area. Other important tribes of the Bechuana are the Bakgatla, the Bamalete and the Batlokwa. These are said to be early offshoots of the Bahurutshi and are fairly recent immigrants into the Protectorate from the Western Transvaal, having arrived here in the nineteenth century. The Baralong, the greater number of whom today live in the Union, originate from the north from whence they migrated under a chieftain named Morolong. They live along the southern border of the Protectorate and round Mafeking.

Robert Moffat's Kuruman Mission was founded among the Batlhapi, a tribe of the Bechuana group. Very soon after Moffat's arrival the existence of the tribe and of the mission was threatened by Mantatisi's brigands who, after severely handling the Bahurutshi, were now advancing on Kuruman, scattering everything in their path. Moffat acted with much vigour and enlisted the help of the Griqua half castes who lived about 100 miles to the south of his station. These came to his aid and inflicted much execution on the invaders who had by then outrun their supplies and were not used to firearms. In the following years Moffat obtained an extraordinary ascendancy over Mziligazi, and though the Matabele ceaselessly and mercilessly raided the unhappy Bechuana tribes to the north, (among the worst sufferers being the Bakwena) the Mission at Kuruman and the peoples in its immediate surroundings remained inviolate.

The fifty years between 1820 and 1870 were periods of chaos and anarchy, of internecine quarrels and struggles which it would be tedious to recapitulate in detail. Internal and inter-tribal difficulties were complicated by the impact on these borders of the Boer trekkers. To the latter, however, belongs the credit of ridding the immediate neighbourhood of the Matabele; after several engagements with the Boers, disastrous for his tribe, Mziligazi removed himself northwards in 1838, preying whenever he got the chance on weaker people on the way, Bechuana and Makalanga. To these tactics few of the Bechuana chiefs made effective resistance with the exception of Chief Sekgomo of the Bamangwato, who was made of sterner stuff than the rest, and who in 1840 inflicted several minor reverses on Matabele raiding parties. In the meantime David Livingstone, who had married Robert Moffat's daughter Mary, established a Mission among the Bakwena where he stayed until the early fifties.

In 1872 there acceded to the Chieftainship of the Bamangwato the most remarkable African of his time and possibly one of the most remarkable of any time. This was Khama. He succeeded to the



Chieftainship of the Mangwato tribe (descendants, it will be remembered, of the adherents of Ngwato, son of Malope) after a youth troubled by dissensions within the tribe and by the ever present peril of the Matabele. During the first few years of his reign he much enhanced the standing of his tribe until the Bamangwato were among the most prominent of the peoples of this part of Africa. He was no mean strategist, had a well trained and well equipped little army and earned the respect of Lobengula son of Mziligazi and with it some assurance of immunity from the depredations of that potentate. A lifelong and rigid adherent to Christianity, he introduced numbers of reforms into the life of the tribe, one of the most important, and the one on which Khama himself set most store, being the total prohibition of alcoholic liquor. No detail of tribal administration escaped his attention and he devoted himself with energy and singleness of purpose to the uplifting of his people. Though the weaker tribes still had to submit to the ravages of Lobengula's Matabele, by the middle seventies, there was some stability and order in the life of these regions, and the Bamangwato under Khama's domination, and for that matter the other Bechuana tribes, enjoyed conditions less turbulent and chaotic than at any other time in the century.

It was at this time, however, that the Bechuana began to feel the effect of forces that were entirely to alter their lives and to remould their destinies. Hitherto, they had seen little of the white man. A few traders and hunters had indeed penetrated into their territories but these expeditions had been few and far between and, except at large centres like Shoshong, no permanent relations had been established. The only Europeans who had lived among them were the missionaries, men like Moffat and Livingstone, and that remarkable missionary-administrator, MacKenzie. Now began the exploration of Africa, the division of the continent among the nations, and the exploitation of its resources. Embittered relations between the Boers from the Transvaal and the Bechuana tribesmen (particularly the Barolong and the Batlhapin) prompted the latter to address appeals for assistance to the Cape Authorities while Khama, shortly after his accession made representation to the High Commissioner that his country be taken under British protection. These appeals were powerfully seconded by Cecil Rhodes who appreciated the importance of Bechuanaland as the "Suez Canal to the North" and was determined to keep it open for the development of his plans for the occupation and development of the land beyond the Limpopo. But the British Government showed no anxiety to assume such new responsibilities and it was not until 1884 that the Home Government sent the missionary John MacKenzie to these Territories as Deputy Commissioner. Finally in 1885 Sir Charles Warren, with the concurrence of Khama and other principal Chiefs, proclaimed the whole of Bechuanaland to be under the protection of Her Majesty the Queen. The southern part of the Territory which included Mafeking, Vryburg and Kuruman, was later constituted a Crown Colony and eventually became part of the Cape Colony. It is now in the Cape Province of the Union of South Africa and is known as Bechuanaland. The northern part,



henceforward known as the Bechuanaland Protectorate, which stretches as far north as the Zambesi River, has remained to this day under the protection of the British Crown.

Meanwhile British expansion northwards continued, and with the occupation of what is now Southern Rhodesia, Rhodes' description of Bechuanaland as the "Suez Canal to the North" was fully justified.

In 1895 the British Government showed itself in favour of handing over the Administration of the Protectorate to the British South Africa Company. Chiefs Khama of the Bamangwato, Bathoen of the Bangwaketse and Sebele of the Bakwena went to England to protest against the suggested transfer and an agreement was reached that if they gave up a strip of land on the eastern side of the Protectorate for the construction of a railway (through which the railway runs today) they should remain, as they desired, under the protection of the British Crown.

So began the modern era in the Protectorate. The country is administered by a Resident Commissioner, who lives in Mafeking and is responsible to the High Commissioner for the three Protectorates of Basutoland, Swaziland and Bechuanaland. In the areas reserved for the occupation of their tribes the chiefs exercise a large measure of independent administration, with the advice of District Commissioners and technical officers of the Central Government.

Khama died in 1923. His son Tshekedi acts as regent for Khama's grandson Seretse, now a student in England. The tribal capital is now at Serowe. Bathoen of the Bangwaketse and Kgari of the Bakwena are grandsons respectively of Chiefs Bathoen and Sebele who visited England in 1895.

Of the other descendants of Masilo, Moremi III, Chief of the Batwana of Ngamiland and descendant of Tawana son of Mathiba, died recently in a motor accident, while the chiefly line of the Bahurutshi if indeed it is represented at all, has no political importance in the Protectorate, though the tribe itself is generally respected as the senior among the tribes of the Bechuana.

### Chapter III: Administration

The constitutional position in the Bechuanaland Protectorate is governed by various Orders in Council and Proclamations, of which the most important is the Order in Council of Her Majesty Queen Victoria dated the 9th May, 1891. That Order in Council empowered the High Commissioner to exercise on Her Majesty's behalf all the powers and jurisdiction which Her Majesty at any time before or after the date of the Order had or might have within the Protectorate, and to that end empowered him further to take or cause to be taken such measures, and to do or cause to be done all such matters and things, within the Protectorate as are lawful and as in the interest of Her Majesty's service he might think expedient, subject to such instructions as he might from time to time receive from Her Majesty or through a Secretary of State.



Other provisions of the Order in Council empowered the High Commissioner

- (1) to appoint administrative and judicial officers and to assign their functions to them subject to the preservation of his own powers and authorities in their entirety ; and
- (2) to provide by Proclamation from time to time, for the administration of justice, the raising of revenue and generally for the peace order and good government of all persons within the Protectorate including the prohibition and punishment of acts tending to disturb the public peace.

In issuing this Proclamation the High Commissioner was instructed by the Order in Council to respect any native laws and customs by which the civil relations of any native Chiefs, tribes or populations under Her Majesty's protection were at that time (viz. in May, 1891) regulated, except in so far as the same might be incompatible with the due exercise of Her Majesty's power and jurisdiction, or which were repugnant to humanity.

The Order in Council required the High Commissioner to publish his Proclamations in the *Gazette* and reserved to Her Majesty the right to disallow any such Proclamation. The Order in Council provided also, that, subject to any Proclamation lawfully issued by the High Commissioner, any jurisdiction exercisable otherwise than under this Order in Council of 1891, whether by virtue of any Statute or Order in Council, or of any treaty, or otherwise, should remain in full force.

Her Majesty reserved the power to revoke, alter, add to or amend this Order in Council at any time.

All references to Her Majesty in the Order in Council were declared by it to include Her Majesty's Heirs and Successors.

The Protectorate is administered by a Resident Commissioner under the direction of the High Commissioner for Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland (formerly styled the High Commissioner for South Africa).

The Territory comprises Crown Lands, European Blocks, and Native Reserves, and is divided, for administrative purposes into the following districts, under District Commissioners and Assistant District Commissioners who are assisted in the maintenance of law and order by a force of police :

*Ngamiland* (including the Batawana Reserve and Chobe Crown Lands)—Headquarters at Maun.

*Ngwato* (including the Bamangwato Reserve and some Crown Lands) and the *Tuli Block*—Headquarters at Serowe.

*Francistown* (including the Tati Concession and some Crown Lands)—Headquarters at Francistown.

*Gaberones* (including the Gaberones Block and the Batlokwa and Bamalete Native Reserves)—Headquarters at Gaberones.

*Bakgatla* (Bakgatla Reserve)—Headquarters at Mochudi.

*Kweneng* (Bakwena Reserve)—Headquarters at Molepolole.

*Ngwaketsi* (Bangwaketse Reserve)—Headquarters at Kanye.

*Lobatsi* (including Lobatsi Block, the Barolong Farms Native Reserve, and some Crown Lands)—Headquarters at Lobatsi.

*Kgalagadi* (Crown Lands)—Headquarters at Tsabong.

*Ghanzi* (Ghanzi farms and Crown Lands)—Headquarters at Ghanzi.  
(Gemsbok Pan on the large Ordinance map).

In the native areas the method of administration is that generally known as "indirect rule". Native Administrations were formally established and the powers and rights of Native Authorities were defined in the Native Administration and Native Courts Proclamations Numbers 32 and 33 of 1943 which replace the original Proclamations Numbers 74 and 75 of 1934. In 1938 Native Treasuries were successfully established in all Native Reserves but one, and a Tribal Fund has now been established for the Bakhurutshe in the Tati Native Reserve. Government pays 35% of each Native Administration's collection of Native Tax to the Tribal Treasury concerned ; other sources of revenue are tribal levies, rates and stand-rents in addition to special levy.

In the preparation of estimates and the general management of their treasuries the Chiefs and Finance Committees, under the guidance of District Commissioners display an intelligent and keen appreciation of their responsibilities.

There is a Native Advisory Council which meets usually once a year under the presidency of the Resident Commissioner, and this is attended by the Chiefs and tribal representatives from the various Native Reserves, and Non-tribal areas.

A European Advisory Council meets under the presidency of the Resident Commissioner, usually twice a year. There are seven members who are elected to represent the interests of the European residents in the seven electoral areas into which the Protectorate is divided.

## Chapter IV: Weights and Measures

The weights and measures in use in the Bechuanaland Protectorate are those which are in use in the Union of South Africa.

A draft Proclamation for the Protectorate based on the Union of South Africa Weights and Measures Act which provides for assize requirements, is under consideration.

## Chapter V: Newspapers and Periodicals

None are published in the Territory.



## Chapter VI: Bibliography

### *Publications relating to the Bechuanaland Protectorate*

- BRYDEN, H. A. *Gun and Camera in Southern Africa.* 1893
- CORY, SIR GEORGE *Rise of South Africa* (sections dealing with Bechuanaland Protectorate) Longmans Green and Company.
- ELLENBERGER, V. F. *History of the Bamalete Tribe.* 1937
- HAILEY, LORD *An African Survey* (A study of problems arising in Africa south of the Sahara) Oxford University Press.
- HODSON, A. *Trekking the Great Thirst.* 1912
- LIVINGSTONE, D. *Missionary Travels and Researches.* 1895
- LLOYD, E. *Three Great African Chiefs.* 1895
- MACKENZIE, J. *Ten Years North of the Orange River.* 1871
- PERHAM, M. and CURTIS, L. *The Protectorates of South Africa.* 1935 (The question of their transfer to the Union) Oxford University Press.
- MOLEMA, S. M. Humphrey, Milford. *The Bantu Past and Present.* An ethnological and historical study of the Native Races of South Africa. W. Green and Sons, Ltd.
- REY, C. F. *Ngamiland and the Kalahari.* (Papers read at Royal Geographical Society, June, 1932). Vol. LXXX No. 4. October, 1932 of Geographical Journal.
- ROSE, J. HOLLAND *The Cambridge History of the British Empire.*
- NEWTON, A. P. Vol. VIII 1936
- BENIANS, E. A. Cambridge University Press.
- SCHAPER, I. *The Bantu Speaking Tribes of South Africa.* 1937. George Routledge and Sons, Ltd., London Maskew Miller, Ltd., Cape Town.
- \*SCHAPER, I. *A Handbook of Tswana Law and Custom.* 1939 Oxford University Press.
- SCHWARZ, E. H. L. *The Kalahari or Thirstland Redemption.* Maskew Miller, Ltd., Cape Town.
- THEAL, G. M. *History of South Africa.* (Section dealing with Bechuanaland Protectorate. George Allen and Unwin.)
- WILLOUGHBY, W. C. *Race Problems of the New Africa.* 1923 *Lobone Lwa Betswana* "The Bechuanaland Torch". An English and Tswana quarterly periodical (No longer published). *Report on the Financial and Economic Position of the Bechuanaland Protectorate.* 1933 (Cmd. 4368). H.M. Stationery Office.

*List of publications by I. Schapera on the Native Peoples of the Bechuanaland Protectorate.*

(Items marked \* were written specially for the Administration.)

- \* *Mekgwa le Melao ya BaTswana* (Customs and Laws of the BaTswana). Lovedale Press, 1938, Pp. ix + 202. (Vernacular reader for school use).
- \* *Ditirafalo tsa Merafe ya BaTswana* (Traditional Histories of the Native Tribes of the Bechuanaland Protectorate) Lovedale Press, 1940. Pp. vii + 240. (Vernacular reader for school use; includes contributions by Z. K. Matthews, G. E. Nettelton, and V. F. Ellenberger).
- Married Life in an African Tribe.* London: Faber and Faber. 1940. P. 364.
- \* *Native Land Tenure in the Bechuanaland Protectorate.* Lovedale Press, 1943. Pp. xiv + 283.
- \* *Tribal Legislation among the Tswana of the Bechuanaland Protectorate.* London School of Economics, Monographs on Social Anthropology, No. 9. 1943. Pp. 101.

*Articles and smaller monographs*

1. "Some ethnographical Texts in SeKgatla", *Bantu Studies*, Vol. 4 (1930), pp. 73-93.
2. "Some Notes on Cattle Magic and Medicines of the Bechuanaland BaKxatla", *South African Journal of Science*, Vol. 27 (1930), pp. 557-561.
3. "The 'Little Rain' (*Pulanyana*) Ceremony of the Bechuanaland BaKxatla", *Bantu Studies*, Vol. 4 (1930), pp. 211-216.
4. "String Figures from Bechuanaland", *Bantu Studies*, Vol. 4 (1930), pp. 251-268. (In collaboration with Cammila H. Wedgwood).
5. "Kxatla Riddles and their Significance", *Bantu Studies*, Vol. 6 (1932), pp. 215-231.
6. "A Native Lion Hunt in the Kalahari Desert", *Man*, Vol. 6 (1933) pp. 278-282.
7. "Premarital Pregnancy and Native Opinion", *Africa*, Vol. 6 (1933) pp. 59-89.
8. "The Native as Letter-Writer", *The Critic*, (Cape Town), Vol. 2 (1933), pp. 20-28.
9. "The BaKxatla baxaKxafela: Preliminary Report of Field Investigations", *Africa*, Vol. 6. (1933), pp. 402-414.
10. "Economic Conditions in a Bechuanaland Native Reserve", *South African Journal of Science*, Vol. 30 (1933), pp. 633-655.
11. "Labour Migration from a Bechuanaland Native Reserve", *Journal of the African Society*, Vol. 32 (1933), pp. 386-397; Vol. 33 (1934), pp. 49-58.
12. "The Aspirations of Native School Children", *The Critic* (Cape Town) Vol. 2 (1934) pp. 152-162.
13. "Oral Sorcery among the Natives of Bechuanaland". IN: Essays presented to C. G. Seligman (edited by E. E. Evans-Pritchard and others. London: Routledge, 1934), pp. 293-305.



14. "Herding Rites of the Bechuanaland BaKxatla". *American Anthropologist*, Vol. 37. (1934), pp. 561-584.
15. \* "The Teacher and his Community". IN: *Letters to African Teachers*" (edited by H. J. E. Dumbrell. London: Longmans, Green, 1935), pp. 24-31.
16. "Field Methods in the Study of Modern Culture Contacts". *Africa*, Vol. 8 (1935), pp. 315-328.
17. "The Social Structure of the Tswana Ward", *Bantu Studies*, Vol. 9 (1935), pp. 203-224.
18. "Land Tenure among the Natives of Bechuanaland Protectorate", *Zeitschrift für vergleichende Rechtswissenschaft*, Vol. 51 (1936), pp. 130-159.
19. "The contributions of Western Civilization to Modern Kxatla Culture", *Transactions of the Royal Society of South Africa*, Vol. 24 (1936), pp. 221-252.
20. "Ethnographical Texts in the Boolongwe dialect of SeKgalagadi", *Bantu Studies*, Vol. 12 (1938), pp. 157-187.
21. \* "A Survey of the Bushman question", *Race Relations*, Vol. 6. (1939), pp. 68-83.
22. "The Political Organization of the Ngwato of Bechuanaland Protectorate". IN: *African Political Systems*. (Edited by M. Fortes and E. E. Evans-Pritchard. London: Oxford University Press, 1940), pp. 56-82.
23. *Notes on the Noun Classes of some Bantu Languages of Ngamiland (Yeei, Subia, Gova and Gcereku)*. Communications from the School of African Studies, University of Cape Town, new series. No. 2 (1942), Pp. 103 (In collaboration with D. F. van der Merwe).
24. \* "A short History of the BaKgatlā—bagaKgafela of Bechuanaland Protectorate. Communications from the School of African Studies, No. 3, 1942. Pp. 54.
25. \* "A short History of the BaNgwaketse", *African Studies*. Vol. 1 (1942), pp. 1-26.
26. *A comparative study of Kgalagadi, Kwenā, and other Sotho dialects*. Communications from the School of African Studies, No. 9, 1943, Pp. 119. (In collaboration with D. F. van der Merwe).
27. \* "The work of Tribal Courts in the Bechuanaland Protectorate", *African Studies*. Vol. 2 (1943), pp. 27-40.
28. Notes on the Tribal Groupings, History and Customs of the BaKgalagadi.
29. Notes on some Herero Genealogies.
30. \* "A short History of the BaKaa".
31. \* *Notes on the Tribal Groupings, History, and Customs of the BaKgalagadi*. (In collaboration with D. F. van der Merwe). (To appear shortly in communications from the School of African Studies).
1943. Tribal legislation among the Tswana of the Bechuanaland Protectorate. (London School of Economics Monographs on Social Anthropology, No. 9).

*Unpublished Reports submitted to the Bechuanaland Protectorate Administration*

1. \* The Native Land Problem in the Tati District. (April, 1943).
2. \* The System of Land Tenure on the Barolong Farms. (June, 1943).
3. \* The Land Problem in the Batlokwa Reserve. (November, 1943).
4. \* Migrant Labour and Tribal Life: A Study of conditions in the Bechuanaland Protectorate. (November, 1944).
5. \* The Land Problem in the Bamalete Reserve. (February, 1945).

## Appendix A

*Brief review of events and developments in the Bechuanaland Protectorate during the years 1939-45 in respect of which no reports were submitted*

The following points from the Addresses of the Resident Commissioner and from the debates at each session of the European Advisory Council and the African Advisory Council during the years under review shew the trend of events in the Bechuanaland Protectorate during the war.

### 1939

*High Commissioner.* Sir William Clark relinquished his duties as High Commissioner, which were assumed by Sir Edward Harding, early in January.

*Finance.* The revised estimates of revenue and expenditure were reviewed as £176,925 and £219,487 respectively and the amount required as a Grant-in-aid as £51,000.

*Gold Premium Tax.* The Secretary of State was unable to accede to representations by gold producers that this tax should not be imposed.

*Forestry.* The appointment of a Forest Officer was announced.

*Colonial Development and Welfare Fund.* The announcement of policy of the United Kingdom Government was reviewed and the necessity for exploratory work towards planning future development was stressed.

*Nutrition.* The question was broached with a view to future development.

*Cattle Industry.* The Walker-Hobday report was reviewed as having been largely accepted.

*Education.* A report by Dr. Malherbe on European education was tabled. In the African Advisory Council the need for teacher training was stressed as an indispensable adjunct to African Education.

### 1940

*High Commissioner.* Sir Edward Harding relinquished his post as High Commissioner and was succeeded by Lord Harlech.

*Finance.* Certain schemes, including that for water development, financed by the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund, were wound up, affecting a saving of £45,000 and the shortfall in balancing the budget was reduced to £15,000.

*Production.* The necessity for increased production was again stressed.



*Soil erosion.* The Forest Officer addressed the African Advisory Council.

*Gold Premium Tax.* With the raising in June of the basic price of gold, substantial relief was afforded to producers in the Protectorate.

*Nutrition.* There was no advance owing to war conditions.

*General.* All departmental activities were slowed down owing to retrenchments, release for active service, and financial economies.

*Cattle Levy Fund.* £17,000 was lent to His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, free of interest and repayable at three months' notice.

*Compulsory Motor Vehicle Insurance.* A Proclamation was drafted.

*Post War Development of European Blocks.* This was discussed.

*European Advisory Council.* Draft standing rules and orders were discussed and agreed to, as also a draft legal constitution.

*Shop Hours.* Draft legislation was issued.

*Veld Fires.* The suppression and prevention of veld fires were debated.

*Industries.* It was suggested that suitable industries should be encouraged in the Protectorate, and the question has been pursued.

#### 1941

*Finance.* The revised estimates of Revenue and Expenditure were £238,645 and £241,013, but the small deficit was met without a Grant-in-aid, with increases in Revenue.

*Indirect Taxation.* Increases in Customs and Excise duties were imposed *pari passu* with the Union of South Africa.

*Direct Taxation.* Income tax was increased similarly, and new taxes, death duties and motor car sales taxes, were introduced. The Africans imposed on themselves a war levy. These measures were devised to reduce consumption and to increase Revenue.

*Increased Production.* Every means possible was used to stimulate this. The cattle population was estimated to have increased by 70,000 head, and 55,000 head were exported, while the production of butterfat showed an increase.

*Departmental activities.* There was an outbreak of sleeping sickness in Ngamiland, and a bilharzia survey was carried out in 1941. A new Cattle Industry Control Proclamation was promulgated, and African education was maintained.

*Reabsorption of discharged soldiers into civil life.* A scheme came under consideration.

*Cost of Living Allowance.* This came under consideration.

*Water Development.* Investigations with a view to Post War Development were undertaken, and eight drilling machines paid for from Colonial Development Fund, which were used in the Protectorate before the war, were released to the Forces by Government.

*Customs Agreement with Southern Rhodesia.* War conditions necessitated Southern Rhodesia deviating in some respects from the terms of the mutual agreement of 1937.

#### 1942

*High Commissioner.* The High Commissioner visited the Protec-

torate in May and flew to Ngamiland.

*Resident Commissioner.* In August, Colonel Arden Clarke was transferred to Basutoland and was succeeded as Resident Commissioner by Colonel Forsyth Thompson.

*Finance.* Revised estimates of Revenue and Expenditure were reported as £292,575 and £262,467 respectively, showing an estimated surplus of £30,000.

*Indirect Taxation.* Further increases in Customs and Excise duties were imposed, *pari passu* with the Union of South Africa. Postage and Telephone rates were similarly raised.

*Direct Taxation.* This came under consideration.

*Post War Development.* There were several conferences.

*Medical.* Despite difficulties in obtaining supplies of drugs and equipment, the work of the Medical Department was satisfactorily maintained. During the year 320 cases of trypanosomiasis were treated in the Maun hospital of which 87 died. A tsetse fly control campaign was in progress.

*Tuberculosis.* X-ray plants were ordered through the generosity of the Chamber of Mines which made a gift of £2,000 to Government for this purpose.

*Education.* This continued satisfactorily during the year.

*Public Works Department.* The routine repair work of the Department was maintained with difficulty owing to shortage of staff. The water survey was begun with a skeleton staff.

*Veterinary.* The livestock industry enjoyed a very favourable year. Exports of cattle reached 44,933 head valued at £420,000.

*Agriculture.* Increased production of food was stimulated by all means and an irrigation project was undertaken in Ngamiland where between 80-100 acres of food were produced under irrigation cultivation. Tribal (War) Lands, which were initiated in 1942 were again cultivated, and 33 cement brick tribal granaries and 20 Government granaries, with a capacity for 350 bags each were erected with the object of storing grain.

*Police.* Despite 40% reduction in personnel the year's work was carried out very satisfactorily.

*Forestry.* The work of the Department was reviewed and it was explained that the particular projects were to produce timber poles, firewood, fibres, gums.

*District Administration.* With greatly reduced staff and with work steadily increasing particularly in regard to control measures, army allotments, Post Office Savings Accounts etc., it was found necessary to adopt such expedients as reducing the strength of officers at some stations, placing outstations in charge of Departmental officers, and the very necessary administrative measure of increasing African staff; by these means, and by increased activity on the part of the remaining officers, and longer hours, the situation was met for the time being.

*Communications.* The question of post war development of roads was debated in committee.



## 1943

*High Commissioner.* The High Commissioner visited England by aeroplane ; during his absence Sir Walter Huggard acted as High Commissioner. In October His Excellency visited the Protectorate, and opened the Bathoen Irrigation Dam at Kanye. This was the first scheme of its kind in the Territory.

*Finance.* Revised Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure were reviewed as £319,180 and £270,339 respectively. This estimated a surplus of £48,841 bringing the accumulated surplus balance to £148,726.

*Indirect Taxation.* Further increases in Customs and Excise duties were imposed *pari passu* with the Union of South Africa.

*Medical.* The work of the department was maintained with difficulty owing to shortage of staff.

*Tuberculosis.* Shelters were erected at various centres to accommodate men returning from active service suffering from tuberculosis.

*Bilharzia.* The recommendations in Dr. Mozley's report were carried out as far as possible. Drugs for treatment were issued free of charge as a public health measure.

*Nutrition Experiment.* The school feeding experiment was instituted in conjunction with the Bathoen Dam Irrigation Scheme and was expected to take two years.

*Sleeping Sickness.* The incidence of fresh infection decreased considerably, and control measures designed to push back the encroachment of Tsetse Fly were on the way.

*Cost of Living Allowance.* This was introduced, to correspond with the Union of South Africa allowance.

*Education.* Enrolment of Africans increased by the end of the year to 17,180 children, 2,631 more than the figure at the end of the previous year. Teachers emerging from the Training Centres at Serowe and Kanye had proved their usefulness. Three Subsidiary training courses were held during the year and the Government bursary system was extended so as to enable more young men and women to take courses of training which would help them to take up posts which will become available as the country develops.

*Public Works Department.* Normal maintenance continued and a general reconnaissance survey was completed in connection with water development. There was also a survey of a major conservation scheme at the Notwani River. Construction at the Kanye Irrigation Scheme was completed, and also a temporary scheme at Mogobane to enable the remainder of some 100 acres to be cultivated.

*Agriculture.* The amalgamation of the Veterinary Department and the Agricultural Department under a Director of Livestock and Agricultural Services was considered and titles of certain departmental officers were altered.

*Veterinary.* The activities of the Department were maintained at a very active level during the year despite difficulties. Exports of cattle totalled 42,931, 2,000 less than in 1942. Prices realised were higher. The cattle population increased by over 83,000 and there

was a corresponding increase in small stock.

*Animal Husbandry.* Seven Afrikander bulls from the Union Native Agricultural Department were introduced, and seven stallions were purchased from the South African Police studfarm at Grootdam. These were placed at various Livestock Improvement Centres.

*Forestry.* The work of the Department continued throughout the year. The Forest Nursery issued 6,634 transplants. Date palm shoots from the Sudan were planted. Negotiations for the sale of about 4 million cubic feet of timber from the Chobe forests took place.

*Police.* The year's work was satisfactory.

*Rhodesia Railways.* The proposal that the three Governments of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and the Bechuanaland Protectorate, should purchase the equity in the Railway Company was reviewed.

### 1944

*High Commissioner.* Lord Harlech resigned his appointment and was replaced by Sir Evelyn Baring.

*Finance.* The revised estimates of Revenue and Expenditure including Colonial Development and Welfare Fund receipts were £408,798 and £388,627 respectively, thus converting an estimated deficit of £4,687 into a surplus and bringing the estimated accumulated surplus to £186,919.

*Colonial Development and Welfare Fund.* Grants for various projects were approved, totalling £348,305.

*Medical.* The routine work of the Department was maintained. Figures for cases treated showed an increase. Outbreaks of malaria, small-pox and plague were reported.

The first Health centre in the Bechuanaland Protectorate was opened in Ngamiland with a Senior African Health Assistant in charge. Approximately 300 deaths were reported from malaria in the Francistown District, and control measures were instituted. The Railway Health Staff co-operated by carrying out such measures along the railway line as the spraying of passenger trains and anti-malarial drugs were made available at most places in the districts where malaria was endemic. A case of small-pox, traced to the Union of South Africa, necessitated the vaccination of approximately 100,000 persons. A severe epidemic of bubonic plague occurred in the Lake Ngami, Makalamabedi and Rakops areas, involving 322 cases and 177 deaths.

*Education.* 12 small primary day schools for Europeans were maintained during the year with an enrolment of 210. The African enrolment increased by 1,470 over that over the previous year. Fifty-seven students were enrolled at the two Teacher Training Centres. The results of the leaving certificate shewed 188 candidates being successful out of 295 entries.

The educational scheme for African members of the Police Force was initiated at Gaberones.

*Livestock and Agriculture.* The amalgamation of the Veterinary and Agricultural Departments under the Director of Livestock and Agricultural Services, Mr. E. Parish, was accomplished during the year.



*Agriculture.* The keynote of the work of the Division during 1944 was food production, food storage, and food distribution. Good crops of European-grown, and substantial quantities of African-grown maize were handled by the division in this manner. The Tribal Agricultural Production Committee met five times during the year and not only gave valuable advice but did much to stimulate the cultivation of tribal lands (the successors of the war lands).

*Grain production.* This was on a higher level than in the previous year. Heavy late rains revived and saved flagging crops. Supplies of maize and maize meal from the Union eased the position. Granary storage capacity was increased by 8,600 bags during the year. 386,079 lbs. of butter were manufactured for export and it is estimated that over 13,700 lbs. were manufactured outside the Territory from butter-fat exported.

Livestock Improvement and its possibilities continued to engage the attention of the department.

Pig breeding and poultry keeping continued to make progress.

*Veterinary and Livestock.* The year was a favourable one for the livestock industry. The cattle population increased by 90,000 head, exports being 35,160 head. The decrease is ascribed to favourable economic circumstances which made stock owners in the Bechuanaland Protectorate disinclined to sell stock at less than the peak levels of the 1943/44 period.

*Public Works Department.* There was considerable increase in the activities of the Department. Progress was somewhat limited owing to shortage of technical staff, and of materials and equipment. Progress in regard to water development was similarly impeded.

*Forestry.* The year ended favourably, but severe drought eliminated many of the tree plants with which experiments were being carried out. The Forest Nursery issued 13,450 transplants, stump plants, and cuttings. A concession to cut timber on 190 square miles of the Chobe timber forests was granted.

*Police.* Despite depleted staff the work of the Force was satisfactorily maintained. In addition, there were many strenuous duties such as cordons for Foot and Mouth disease, rabies, and bubonic plague and small-pox control.

## 1945

*High Commissioner.* The High Commissioner, accompanied by Lady Mary Baring, paid a three weeks' visit to the Protectorate, and visited all districts except Ghanzi and the Kgalagadi.

*Finance.* The revised estimates of revenue and expenditure were reported as £503,462 and £436,800 respectively, including Colonial Development and Welfare Fund grants of £112,162 thus showing a surplus of £66,662 which would bring the accumulated surplus to approximately £265,000.

*Medical.* The curative work of the Department continued to increase, as did staffing difficulties. There were epidemic outbreaks of disease in Ngamiland, and with Government taking over the Maun Hospital from the Seventh Day Adventist Mission it was necessary

to post a Government Medical Officer there. A Medical Officer of Health was appointed during the year. The Nutrition Experiment at Kanye concluded in November, and the plague control organization was maintained. An outbreak of plague resulting in 12 deaths occurred in December, and it was discovered that yellow fever had occurred in Ngamiland. Two cases only of sleeping sickness were also reported; the Tsetse Fly Control measures were therefore proving effective.

*Education.* There were eleven small primary day schools for European children, with an enrolment of 182 at the end of the year. African enrolment increased to 21,231, an increase of 2,638 over 1944, and the number of teachers rose from 348 to 378. At each of the Teacher Training Centres at Serowe and Kanye four men and five women successfully completed the requirements for Elementary Teachers' Certificates. In spite of difficulties the building of Middle Schools at Kanye, Serowe, Molepolole and Mochudi progressed. These projects were financed by money from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds.

With the retirement of the Director, Mr. H. J. E. Dumbrell, C.B.E., Mr. H. Jowitt, C.M.G., took up the appointment of Director of Education. The appointment of an additional Education Officer, a Homecrafts Education Officer, and an Agricultural Education Officer were recommended to the Secretary of State.

#### *Livestock and Agriculture*

*Veterinary.* 1945 was again a profitable year for the livestock industry, exports increasing by approximately 7,000 over those of 1944 to 42,024 despite restrictions from May to August, due to shortages of food and difficult winter conditions in the Union of South Africa which impelled farmers to sell their livestock ahead of normal marketing periods. The census indicated an increase of cattle population to 903,175. Prices remained stable under the Union Meat Control Scheme, while those in Northern Rhodesia receded slightly and in Southern Rhodesia the prices were equal to or slightly better than those in the Union. There were no epidemics of disease, but Lumpy Skin Disease made its appearance at the end of the year.

Afrikaner bulls were introduced into the Livestock Improvement Centres to replace the former exotic types which had been found to be unsuited to local conditions.

*Agriculture.* General rains were late and little ploughing was possible, and with similar conditions prevailing in the Union of South Africa and in Southern Rhodesia it was only with extreme difficulty that the serious shortages of cereal foods in the Bechuanaland Protectorate could be met, while the seed shortage was even more serious. Development of tribal lands continued and the acreage rose from 2,013 in 1944 to 3,274 at the end of 1945. The granary programme was completed but for one granary. There were 95 granaries, of which 24 were for Government Departments, 63 Tribal, and 8 privately owned. They represented a total capacity of 33,250 bags of grain (3,325 tons).

The Bathoen Irrigation Scheme was well established, with



52 acres under cultivation, from which the value of produce supplied to the schools alone was approximately £1,000. The development of the parallel Mogobane project was delayed owing to various reasons.

Crop investigations to cover all phases of production were begun, and pig and poultry breeding activities continued.

*Dairying.* Cream production was set back owing to the adverse season, but 220,443 lbs. of butter were exported and it was estimated that 60,000 lbs. were manufactured outside the Protectorate from exported Protectorate cream.

*Public Works.* Departmental activity continued to increase except in the case of road maintenance, which awaited increased funds to make up the leeway lost through essential wartime economies. This was also the case with minor works in repairs to buildings. The maintenance of wireless services was difficult owing to absence of staff and the continuous use of equipment during the war by untrained operators. The maintenance of water pumping plants and mechanical transport presented similar obstacles. Much was done in the preparation of revised building plans and the geological survey proceeded steadily. Preparations were made for water drilling in the Kgalagadi District as an immediate measure of relief. Applications for £348,000 to cover the ensuing ten years were submitted to the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund Committee. Of this approximately £205,000 was for water development, and the balance for the continuation of approved Colonial Development and Welfare Schemes including those of other Departments than the Public Works Department.

*Forestry.* Departmental work went on steadily and there were few setbacks in either the established plantations or in the new plantings. The Forest Nursery issued 8,830 plants during the year. 280,878 cubic feet of logs on which a royalty of £1,170 was payable, passed through the mill of the Chobe Timber Concession, Ltd. A report on soil erosion was submitted.

*Police.* With the retirement of Major R. K. F. Hurndall, O.B.E., Major J. Masterman became Deputy Commandant of Police. Thirteen European members of the Force returned to duty from active service, and despite a depleted cadre the standards of discipline and of achievement were maintained at a high level. Several European members attended a special Criminal Investigation Department course at Pretoria, Africans were attached to the Criminal Investigation Department in Bulawayo, and the training of Africans at the Police Depot at Gaberones continued. The percentage of undetected crimes to true cases investigated (1,671) was 2.202%.

*District Administration.* Three Administrative Officers returned from military service during the year, so that a little strain was eased from the District Administration.

## Appendix B

### BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE

*A Review of the Bechuanaland Protectorate's contribution to the war effort  
1939-1945*

and transition from War to Peace setting out the Territory's

- (a) contribution to the War effort
- (b) its political, social and economic progress during the war period, and
- (c) its plans for future development to meet the changing conditions of social and economic life.

## CONTRIBUTION TO THE WAR EFFORT

### RECRUITMENT

In June, 1941, a Military Camp was established at Lobatsi, and recruits for the African Auxiliary Pioneer Corps, drawn from all districts of the Territory, underwent preliminary training before being drafted to the Middle East. As in the first World War the Ba-Tswana responded loyally to the call for Service, among them the Chiefs of the Bakwena and Bakgatla Tribes and many senior members of other Tribes; others were precluded from going by their duties at home. The number of volunteers enlisted for this Corps during the war period totalled 10,027, while it is estimated that at least 700 joined the South African Native Military Corps in the Union, approximately 2.5% of the Territory's African population of approximately 265,000 (20% of the adult male population).

In addition 53 European officials and 155 other Europeans joined various branches of the Armed Forces, just over 10% of the European population of the Territory.

Local defensive measures were also established, the Territory being divided into six Defence Areas, the organization in each area consisting of a Committee of Europeans under the Chairmanship of the District Commissioner. A serious responsibility of Government was the highly vulnerable railway line running through the Bechuanaland Protectorate from south to north and carrying large quantities of men and equipment. Guards were placed on the main railway bridges and elaborate plans were perfected for the mobilisation of all available man power and defence of selected sites.

The duties performed by the men of the Pioneer Corps were numerous and varied. Many were engaged on ordinary pioneer work such as the construction of aerodromes and defensive works, at the ports and on lines of communication, on garrison and guard duties, but a large proportion were "diluted," replacing British Imperial troops, and were engaged on fire-fighting, driving lorries, mechanical repairs, hospital work, manning the guns of coastal defence, anti-aircraft and mountain batteries, and performing other military work of a skilled and technical character. Their physical endurance, discipline and eagerness to learn won the Ba-Tswana high praise from the Commanders-in-Chief, Middle East Forces, and Central Mediterranean Forces, and from the Eighth and Fifth Armies, to each of which some of the Companies were attached, and with which they, like the Basuto and Swazis, fought throughout the North African, Sicilian and Italian campaigns up to the final unconditional surrender on the Italian mainland. One Australian Commander expressed the hope that Ba-Tswana Pioneers would be attached to his command for the duration of the



War, and General Auchinlech, Commander-in-Chief, Middle East, described the contribution made by the High Commission Territories as "magnificent," and His Majesty was pleased to give recognition to the excellence of their work by omission from the designation of the Corps of the word "Auxiliary."

In June, 1942, the Resident Commissioner, accompanied by Chiefs Bathoen and Tshekedi, of the Bangwaketsi and Bamangwato Tribes, visited the African Pioneer Corps units in the Middle East.

Casualties were as follows :

<i>Africans</i>			<i>Europeans</i>		
Killed in action	...	15	Killed in action	...	7
Died of wounds	...	2			
Died of disease	...	165			
Died of injuries	...	28			
		<hr/>			<hr/>
		210			7
		<hr/>			<hr/>
Wounded	...	73			
		<hr/>			

#### *Honours and Awards*

<i>A.A.P.C. (Latterly A.P.C.)</i>			<i>European</i>		
M.B.E. (Military Division)	1		D.F.C.	...	2
B.E.M.	...	2	M.B.E. (Military Division)		2
Mentioned in despatches	30		American Silver Star	...	1
Commander's comm'dat'n	6		Mentioned in despatches		2

#### *War Fund*

The Protectorate's contribution is noteworthy :

African collections ceased in 1941, on introduction of a voluntary War Levy, at the figure of £14,422 16s. 3d. while European collections amounted to £45,847 5s. 10d. making a grand total of £60,270 2s. 1d.

This was allocated as follows :

#### SUBSCRIPTIONS TO VARIOUS FUNDS

				£	s.	d.
Red Cross and St. John Fund	...	...	...	15,239	19	4
Spitfire Fund	...	...	...	10,152	16	1
				(Two Spitfires)		
British Government	...	...	...	8,699	16	8
Governor General's Fund	...	...	...	4,492	16	7
Navy War Fund	...	...	...	3,333	5	5
S.A. Women's Auxiliary Services	...	...	...	3,316	17	9
Navy League	...	...	...	2,453	8	1
Victory Thanksgiving Appeal (Governor General's Fund)	...	...	...	1,209	6	6
S.A. Red Cross Society	...	...	...	877	3	0
A.P.C. Welfare Fund	...	...	...	848	8	2
St. Dunstons	...	...	...	773	2	3
Greek Cypriots	...	...	...	728	11	6
Gifts and Comforts Fund	...	...	...	579	16	7

Air Force Drive	...	...	...	...	554	3	10
British Prisoners of War	...	...	...	...	405	8	9
Medical Aid to Russia	...	...	...	...	222	3	6
Teviot Fund	...	...	...	...	218	5	2
Merchant Seamen's Welcome Fund	...	...	...	...	163	5	11
Cigarette Fund	...	...	...	...	147	4	2
Queen Charlotte Maternity Home	...	...	...	...	122	1	10
Children of France	...	...	...	...	110	0	0
British Empire Service League	...	...	...	...	100	0	0
Lord Mayor's National Air Raid Distress Fund	...	...	...	...	67	6	0
S.A. Gifts and Comforts Fund	...	...	...	...	63	0	3
China Relief Fund	...	...	...	...	53	14	0
Seamen's and Minesweepers' Fund	...	...	...	...	50	0	0
Dan Pienaar Memorial Fund	...	...	...	...	50	0	0
Children of Britain	...	...	...	...	50	0	0
Imperial Troops Comforts	...	...	...	...	46	8	0
Children of Holland	...	...	...	...	43	10	0
King George's Fund for Sailors	...	...	...	...	41	5	6
Food for Britain	...	...	...	...	40	15	0
British Sailors' Society	...	...	...	...	40	0	0
Hospital for Sick Children	...	...	...	...	35	16	1
Oribi Swimming Bath	...	...	...	...	20	14	9
Railway Crusade	...	...	...	...	16	1	6
Mrs. Smuts Birthday Fund	...	...	...	...	10	5	0
Anti-Aircraft Welfare Organisation	...	...	...	...	10	0	0
					55,387	6	2
Collections by S.A.W.A.S.	...	...	...	...	4,882	15	11
					£60,270	2	1

In addition, at the request of the European Advisory Council, £40,000 from the Cattle Export Levy Fund was loaned free of interest to the British Government, as was £28,000 from the African War Levy, at the wish of the people. Private individuals also lent between £1,500 and £2,000.

#### SOUTH AFRICAN WOMEN'S AUXILIARY SERVICES

In July, a Branch of No. 12 Command of the S.A.W.A.S. was organised in the Bechuanaland Protectorate and met with a magnificent response, ultimately reaching an enrolment of approximately 250, and the unstinted and indefatigable efforts of the ladies concerned were beyond praise throughout the war years.

They raised £22,700 for War Charities, 122,520 woollen, sheepskin and other garments and comforts were made for the Forces, a large number of "Bundles for Britain" were despatched, refreshments were served to troops in transit through the Territory, and many members of the Forces were entertained as guests of the organization, and large numbers of gifts were distributed, in addition to generous support of Mrs. Smuts' Gifts and Comforts Fund, and "adoption" of three ships



of the South African Navy. The Anti-Waste Organization was also very substantially supported throughout the War.

#### WOMEN WAR WORKERS

During 1941 African women of the Territory were organized into work parties to knit woollen garments for their men in the Army, and it is a tribute to their industry and zeal that over 30,000 articles were produced by them, the materials being paid for from the African Gifts and Comforts Fund.

#### WAR LEVY

In 1941 the African population imposed a War Levy on itself in the form of a graded tax based on ownership of stock and other property; £89,000 was realized from this tax of which £30,000 was made a direct contribution to the revenue of the Territory, and over £27,600 was lent to the British Government free of interest; the remainder helped to finance the African Gifts and Comforts Fund and the Bechuana Soldiers' Benefit Fund. A considerable balance remains unspent and will be devoted to such projects as appear most desirable for the rehabilitation or relief of returned African soldiers or their dependants, and additional demands by the Bechuana Soldiers' Benefit Fund.

#### AFRICAN GIFTS AND COMFORTS FUND

In all a sum of over £8,000 was transferred from War Levy, pro rata, by all the Tribal and non-tribal areas to provide gifts and comforts for the African Pioneer Corps; nearly five tons of pipe and snuff tobacco was provided in addition to many other small luxuries such as cigarettes, hussifs, literature, etc., and funds were also placed at the disposal of Company Commanders for similar local purposes.

The balance is being used for the same purpose for the High Commission Territories Corps.

#### BECHUANA SOLDIERS' BENEFIT FUND

After an agreed Constitution had been adopted an Executive Committee was appointed and it has functioned effectively since the 1st August, 1945, and has reviewed a considerable number of applications for assistance.

The Fund is financed by £5,000 voted from War Levy balances by the Tribal Administrations, together with a generous donation of £2,750 from the Governor General's National War Fund in the Union, in addition to which the unspent balance of the War Levy is available. The Committee, under the Chairmanship of the Resident Commissioner, comprises four European officers, three Chiefs elected by the National Council, and three other Africans; the National Council is the African Advisory Council to which the Committee is answerable annually.

#### MILITARY PENSIONS

Under the Army Pension Scheme, established under Royal Warrant, generous provision has been made for the dependants of persons who

have died on active service or for men who have been disabled and their families. Altogether 567 disability pensions have been awarded to discharged soldiers and 190 to widows and dependants. Of these, 357 and 60 respectively were awarded during 1945 ; funds are provided by the British Government, and the Military Pensions Board is under the Chairmanship of the Director of Education.

#### "PEOPLE OF BRITAIN FUND"

In 1946 the people of the Territory were invited to participate in the drive in the Union of South Africa to make a token gift to shew appreciation of the magnificent resistance and fighting spirit of the people of Great Britain.

£8,717 was contributed in all, of which £2,707 was voted by the Tribal Administrations and this total outstripped that of any rural area in the Union, despite the Protectorate's small European population of approximately 2,000.

#### FOOD PRODUCTION

War lands, cleared and maintained by communal tribal labour, were instituted early in the war years to increase the food production, and since cessation of hostilities these have devolved into Tribal Lands whose produce goes into the Tribal Granaries. Every effort was stimulated to reduce requirements of food from neighbouring territories. The acreage thus brought under cultivation was 3,274 at the end of 1945.

During the war years the Protectorate exported 215,301 cattle, 51,787 sheep and goats, 14,810 swine, approximately 100,000 bags of beans, and 2½ million pounds of butter and butterfat to adjoining countries, despite several drought seasons, as well as large quantities of hides and skins, poultry and eggs, involving a specially heavy strain on the depleted Veterinary Department.

#### EMERGENCY WAR MEASURES (Defensive, financial and economic)

The Bechuanaland Protectorate Administration introduced the more essential measures of control *pari passu* with the Union during the war, and since the end of the war these are being relaxed simultaneously with relaxations in the Union, as, for example, control of petrol, rubber, motor vehicles, building materials, and other commodities in short supply.

Only one enemy alien was interned, and the movement of others was restricted to the districts in which they were resident.

Certain price control measures are still in force and export of certain foodstuffs and essential commodities is controlled.

On the 8th September the Emergency Powers (Defence) Proclamation No. 36 of 1939 was promulgated to make provision for purposes connected with the defence of the Protectorate, and Defence Regulations under this Proclamation were published in High Commissioner's Notice No. 150 of 1939. These Regulations are of a comprehensive character and give Government the necessary power to



impose a censorship to control publications, maps, plans, photographs, and communications of all kinds, to control and restrict movements and activities of persons generally, to deal with subversive propaganda, attempts at sabotage or any act done with intent to assist the enemy, to regulate transport, to take passive defensive measures, etc.

In addition to this Proclamation and the Defence Regulations made under it, the following war legislation, regulations, rules and orders were published :

*Proclamations :*

- No. 40 of 1939 ... Trading with the Enemy
- No. 41 of 1939 ... Exportation and Importation Restriction
- No. 42 of 1939 ... Enemy Property and Trade Regulation

*High Commissioner's Notices :*

- No. 146 of 1939 ... Declaring prohibited places.
- No. 151 of 1939 ... Prohibition of Export of Warlike Stores
- No. 152 of 1939 ... Appointment of Custodian of Enemy Property
- No. 164 of 1939 ... Prohibition of Navigation of Civil Aircraft
- No. 175 of 1939 ... Rules re objections to Advisory Committee  
against restriction orders and detention  
orders
- No. 177 of 1939 ... Notification of State of War
- No. 192 of 1939 ... Notification of Enemy Territory for purposes  
of Enemy Trading Proclamation
- No. 194 of 1939 ... Prohibition of Export of Bank Notes
- No. 198 of 1939 ... Notification of essential Services under  
Defence Regulations.
- No. 207 of 1939 ... Prohibition of Export of Gold
- No. 235 of 1939 ... Defence (Finance) Regulations
- No. 241 of 1939 ... Articles to be treated as absolute contraband
- No. 242 of 1939 ... Notification re liability to seizure of certain  
goods as contraband of War

*Resident Commissioner's Notices*

- 2nd September, 1939 ... Certain telegrams to be delayed, etc.
- 5th September, 1939 ... Appointment of Censor and Assistant  
Censors
- 19th September, 1939 ... Restriction of Photography in various  
areas

*Government Secretary's Circular Memoranda*

(The following is a list of the more important circular memoranda issued) :

- No. 1757/14 ... 7th September, 1939 ... Trading with the Enemy  
Notice to Traders and  
others
- No. 1757/15 ... 3rd October, 1939 ... Appointment of Assistant  
Censors
- No. 3479/1 ... 6th October, 1939 ... Controlling movements of  
Enemy aliens
- No. 1757/14B ... 9th October, 1939 ... Appointment of Compe-

		tent authorities under Defence Regulations
No. 1757/26	... 12th October, 1939	... Restriction of travel overseas
No. 1579 A	... 17th October, 1939	... List of Specialist Cate- gories of Volunteers required
No. 3479/1	... 2nd November, 1939	... Appointment of Advisory Committee under Defence Regulations

These measures were amplified and amended by the following enactments :

High Commissioner's Notice No. 13, January, 1940 :

List of "enemies" under Trading with the Enemy Proclamation No. 40 of 1939

High Commissioner's Notice No. 27, 16th February, 1940

Amending High Commissioner's Notice No. 235 of 1939  
(Defence (Finance) Regulations)

High Commissioner's Notice No. 47, 16th March, 1940 :

Regulations under the Bechuanaland Protectorate Emergency Powers (Defence) Proclamation

High Commissioner's Proclamation No. 14, 21st March, 1940

Amending Bechuanaland Protectorate Emergency Powers  
(Defence) Proclamation

High Commissioner's Notice No. 50, 20th March, 1940

Amending High Commissioner's Notice No. 13 of 1940—  
list of enemies

#### *Proclamations*

22/1940 : Official Secrets (amendment) Proclamation.

25/1940 : Gold Premium Taxation (amendment) Proclamation.

27/1940 : Trading with the Enemy (amendment) Proclamation.

#### *High Commissioner's Notices*

No. 62 of 1940 : Kingdom of Denmark (excluding the Dependencies of Greenland and the Faroe Islands declared to be enemy territory.

No. 74 of 1940 : Sanctioning the allotment or transfer of securities to enemy subjects in the United Kingdom, France or Palestine.

No. 80 of 1940 : Declaring areas of Poland to be enemy territory.

No. 89 of 1940 : Declaring the Netherlands, Belgium, Norway and Luxemburg to be enemy territory.

No. 92 of 1940 : Notifying a state of war with Italy.

No. 98 of 1940 : Amending Defence Regulations.

#### *Resident Commissioner's Notices*

30th May, 1940 : Defence (Finance) Regulations : amendment.

10th June, 1940 : Raising general basic price of gold from 150/- to 152/-

10th June, 1940 : Restricting movement of Aliens, other than enemy aliens.



21st June, 1940 : Financial Secretary to be Custodian of enemy property.

*Proclamations*

37/40 : Fixing rates of Income Tax for year ended 30th June, 1940.

45/40 : War Service Pensions Proclamation.

51/40 : Emergency Powers (Defence) (Further amendment) Proclamation.

*High Commissioner's Notices*

125/40 : Restriction of Export of certain articles.

(Maize, Kaffir Corn, Millet and the products thereof)

127/40 : Amending Defence (Finance) Regulations.

(Declaration in regard to foreign exchange proceeds of exports)

133/40 : Addition to list of Enemy Firms

137/40 : Amending Defence Regulations.

(Restrictions on dealings in Securities belonging to persons outside the Bechuanaland Protectorate)

152/40 : Amending Defence Regulations.

(Undesirable organisations)

155/40 : Restriction of Export.

(Horses and Mules)

158/40 : Reduction in rates of parcels to members of His Majesty's Forces in Union, South West Africa and High Commission Territories.

163/40 : Amending Defence Regulations.

(Publications of disturbing reports)

171/40 : Increasing postage rates.

(Letters and Postcards)

177/40 : Addition to List of Enemy Firms.

*Resident Commissioner's Notice*

16/8/40 : Amending Defence (Finance) Regulations.

(Return of Securities held in Bechuanaland Protectorate on behalf of persons resident in certain countries)

*Proclamations*

35/1940 : Customs Tariff (Amendment) Proclamation.

63/1940 : Gold Premium Taxation (Amendment) Proclamation.

66/1940 : Bechuanaland Protectorate Police Pensions (War Service) Proclamation 1940.

70/1940 : Bechuanaland Protectorate Moratorium Proclamation 1940.

*High Commissioner's Notices*

211/1940 : Trading with the Enemy, additional areas, enemy territory.

214/1940 : Trading with the Enemy, additional lists of firms on black list.

227/1940 : Defence (Finance) Additional Regulations.

235/1940 : Customs and Excise additional duty on yeast, motor fuel and pneumatic tyres, etc.

239/1940 : Trading with Enemy amending High Commissioner's Notice No. 74 of 1940.

242/1940 : Moratorium Regulations under Proclamation No. 70 of 1940.

*Resident Commissioner's Notices*

23/10/1940 : Gold : raising price to 154/- per fine ounce as from 1st June, 1940.

6/11/1940 : Publications : objectionable under Customs Proclamation No. 84 of 1914 as amended.

6/12/1940 : Trading with the Enemy—Order in respect of disposal of enemy property under Proclamation No. 40 of 1939 as amended.

*Proclamations*

9/1941 : Importation of explosives Proclamation.

11/1941 : Care of overseas children Proclamation.

13/1941 : Bechuanaland Protectorate Police (Amendment) Proclamation 1941.

17/1941 : Trading with the Enemy (Amendment) Proclamation 1941.

*High Commissioner's Notices*

6/1941 : Trading with the Enemy, additional areas, enemy Territory.

10/1941 : Restriction of the export of Wattle Bark and minerals, etc.

13/1941 : Control of imports of aluminium.

16/1941 : Control of export—prohibition of exports to Europe.

26/1941 : Trading with the enemy—further lists of enemy firms.

*Resident Commissioner's Notices*

2/1941 : Restrictions on receiving of payments in Union currency for exports.

3/1941 : Defence—Finance Regulations—return of securities held in the Bechuanaland Protectorate.

4/1941 : Defence—Finance Regulations—custody of debts due to enemy subjects.

*Proclamation*

No. 38 of 1941 : Emergency Powers, (Defence) (Amendment) Proclamation.

*High Commissioner's Notices*

No. 51 of 1941 : Defence (Restricted Countries) Regulations (restricting trade with unoccupied France and certain French colonies, Possessions or Mandated Territories)

No. 65 of 1941 : Trading with Enemy—Bulgaria and Rumania to be enemy territory for purposes of.

No. 68 of 1941 : Trading with Enemy—Further list of enemy firms.

No. 95 of 1941 : Trading with the Enemy—Yugoslavia to be enemy Territory for purposes of.

No. 97 of 1941 : Defence (Amendment) Regulations (safeguarding interests of employees who volunteer for Military Service)

No. 112 of 1941 : Trading with the Enemy—Hungary to be enemy Territory for purposes of.

*Proclamations*

No. 42/1941 : Motor Car Sales Tax.



No. 58/1941 : Death Duties (Estate and Succession)

No. 59/1941 : Income Tax.

*High Commissioner's Notices*

No. 124/1941 : Trading with the Enemy—Greece to be enemy territory for purposes of.

No. 130/1941 : Exports—control of.

No. 183/1941 : Trading with the enemy—Finland to be enemy territory for purposes of.

No. 218/1941 : State of war declared between His Majesty the King and Rumania, Finland and Hungary, as from the 7th December, 1941.

No. 219/1941 : State of War declared between His Majesty the King and Japan as from the 8th December, 1941.

No. 210/1941 : Trading with the Enemy—further list of Enemy firms.

No. 224/1941 : Imports—control of.

No. 227/1941 : Exports—control of.

No. 233/1941 : State of War declared between His Majesty the King and Bulgaria.

*Resident Commissioner's Notices*

No. 19/1941 : Trading with the Enemy (Custodian) Order : amendment.

No. 20/1941 : Imports control of.

*Proclamations*

No. 33/1942 : Cattle Export War Tax.

No. 47/1942 : Personal and Savings Fund Levy.

No. 50/1942 : Defence Regulations Amendment

No. 126/1942 : „ „ „

No. 308/1942 : Defence (Finance) Regulations Amendment.

No. 313/1942 : Defence Regulations Amendment.

*Proclamations*

No. 14/1943 : Property Sales Restriction.

No. 21/1943 : Personal and Savings Fund Levy (Amendment).

*Notices*

No. 1/1943 : Notices under Emergency Finance Regulations.

Nos. 47/1943 : Finance (Emergency) Regulations Amendment.

61/1943 : Defence Regulations, further amendment.

Legislation was promulgated (Proclamation 29 of 1944) which reduced the abatement allowed in respect of incomes subject to super tax and reduced the figure at which incomes became liable to super tax.

Death duties were increased (Proclamation 30 of 1944) and a war time surcharge on transfer duty payments was imposed. (Proclamation 31 of 1944). No change was made in the rate of Native Tax which remained at 25/-, of which 35% accrues to the Native Treasuries in Tribal Areas.

## INDIRECT TAXATION

The customs duties on Beer and Spirits were increased (Proclamation 9 of 1944) and the general tariff amended in conformity with the new rates imposed in the Union of South Africa (Proclamation 51 of 1944). The excise duties on tobacco, cigarettes, fortified and sparkling wines, were raised (Proclamation 52 of 1944).

## ECONOMIC MEASURES

The prices of foodstuffs and other commodities continued to increase steadily. Owing to shortage of staff, it was not possible to enforce general price control in the Territory, but traders, generally, kept prices at reasonable levels. They enjoyed considerable prosperity, more particularly in view of the abundance of money in the country from allotments paid to dependants of members of the African Pioneer Corps and Native Military Corps and their remittances and from the high prices obtained by the sale of cattle.

## CONTROLLED COMMODITIES

In addition to Agricultural Machinery and Implements, alcohol and molasses, beeswax, bone products, building materials, cigarettes, containers of certain types, corrugated steel sheets, fireworks, glycerine and glycol, formaldehyde, glassware and household requisites, iron and steel, leather, machine tools, maize and maize products, materials and twine, motor cars, motor vehicle spares, non-ferrous materials, oil, oil drums (empty), paper, paraffin wax, petrol, petrolatum, producer gas units, radio apparatus and components, refrigerators, rubber, sacharine, sewing machines, soap, textiles, tyres and tubes, and wax, the following commodities were brought under control: Mealies and Mealie Products (Notice 16 of 1944), Machine Tools (Notice No. 153 of 1944), and Tung Oil (Notice No. 161 of 1944). The Control regulations in respect of empty oil drums and motor vehicle batteries were cancelled (Notice No. 198 and 213 of 1944).

The acquisition and disposal of mealies and mealie products were controlled in accordance with High Commissioner's Notices Nos. 157 and 158 of 1943. Importation from the Union and Southern Rhodesia was allowed only on permit. As from the 1st June, 1944, the Union of South Africa imposed a subsidy of 1/6 per bag on all mealies and mealie products imported from the Union. (High Commissioner's Notice No. 120 of 1944).

The Southern Rhodesian Government found it necessary to restrict the export to the Protectorate of cotton piece goods, rayon piece goods and cotton blankets and fixed a quota based on the 1939 trade figures. Importers applied monthly to this Government for import permits and were allocated shares in the monthly quota.

There were many complaints from traders of the shortage of supplies and there is no doubt that there is a keen demand in the Territory for English goods.

## WEEKLY NEWS LETTER AND BROADCAST

War was declared on 3rd September, 1939. The Chiefs were



summoned to Mafeking by the Resident Commissioner on the 7th September to discuss some of its implications and two days later a four page news letter in Tswana was issued by the Director of Education to be read in Kgotlas and outlying villages. It is doubtful whether earlier action of this kind was taken in any African Dependency to ensure that the people received an accurate account of the progress of the War.

Wireless receiving sets were purchased by Native Administrations and installed in public meeting places, and the news letters were broadcast from the Mafeking Radio Station every Thursday, before distribution by post.

This service grew until approximately 300 Tswana and 150 English copies were issued weekly, whilst at some 12 centres of more, African audiences of varying size listened in to the weekly broadcast which followed the text of the news sheet, and which made the news available to the illiterate and to others who had no access to the bulletins.

With the termination of hostilities and the publication and subsequent enlargement of the newspaper *Naledi ya Batswana*, the need for the news letter and for the broadcast largely disappeared. On March 21st, 1946, therefore, the last broadcast was given and the following day was issued the last news letter, which was the 367th of the series. It is nevertheless hoped that the Africans, in increasing numbers, will read *Naledi* and contribute to it, and that at a later date, it will stimulate interest in the health, agriculture, education and general well-being of the community. *Naledi*, it should be explained, is neither published nor controlled by Government, but by a firm which also produces other newspapers in various African languages for various parts of Southern Africa. The Government has bought a page of this paper in order to publish such notices and articles as it considers may be of interest to the people.

Home news for Africans in the field was regularly published in a supplement to *Ndhlovu* the official publication of the Native Affairs Department of the Union Government which was sent to the non-European forces.

#### MOBILE CINEMA UNIT

During 1942 the Ministry of Information bore the cost of a mobile cinema unit to disseminate information about the war among the African and European population; this unit was taken over by the Education Department, and when films were received from the Ministry they were displayed as circumstances best permitted.

It is hoped that this unit will be supplemented by a further gift of a second set of similar new equipment and that departmental, social and economic propaganda will be usefully assisted in the schools and in the African communities through this medium.

#### *Photographs and Posters.*

The Ministry also supplied large numbers of still photographs and posters of informative and propaganda value, and these were distributed by the Department of Education throughout the war years.

POLITICAL, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS DURING  
THE WAR

In 1943 revised laws were promulgated, establishing Native Administrations and Native Courts, and repealing the original legislation promulgated in 1934.

The Administrations and Courts are now functioning effectively, as are the Tribal Treasuries which were initiated in 1938.

## AFRICAN ADVISORY COUNCIL

This body is the representative Council of the African population of the Territory and it comprises the eight Chiefs of the Territory, with certain Sub-Chiefs and Headmen of the non-tribal areas, together with councillors elected by the respective communities making a total of 35, and meets annually in Mafeking at the Headquarters of the Bechuanaland Protectorate Government.

New rules of procedure were formulated in 1944, and have been adopted by Council, adding appreciably to the efficiency of debate.

## AGRICULTURE

Pasture conservation and anti-erosion measures are under active consideration and will be greatly assisted by development of fresh water supplies with funds made available by the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund. The Agricultural Department has in view a large programme to restore the fertility of the arable soil of the Territory when the necessary information as to the best treatment has been obtained.

In 1943 a standing Tribal Agricultural Production Committee was appointed by the Resident Commissioner to deal with all aspects of food production, to advise, stimulate and assist the African producers of the Territory both as regards livestock and agriculture. The Committee is under the chairmanship of the Director of Livestock and Agricultural Service and consists of Government officers, selected Chiefs and other Africans, and meets regularly.

Production of wheat, maize and potatoes was also successfully accomplished at prepared sites at the Bathoen and Mogobane Dams under irrigation; at Kanye vegetables are produced on a large scale.

The development of systematic farming falls within the ambit of the Tribal Agricultural Production Committee's activities.

Improved breeding stock is being distributed from the Livestock Improvement Centres, with consequent benefit to the African Cattle Industry; attention is also being given to the possibility of selective breeding, and regular livestock markets have been instituted which are effectively run by the Department of Livestock and Agriculture.

The main exports of the Bechuanaland Protectorate, i.e., cattle and labour continued if anything in greater volume than ever during the war period, resulting in prosperity unknown for many years.

## SOCIAL

Comprehensive plans have been prepared for expansion of the health services of the Territory and for increased educational develop-



ment, for a mental observation home at Lobatsi, appointment of an extra Inspector of Schools, an Agricultural Education Officer and a Homecrafts Education Officer, under applications made for financial assistance from the Colonial Development and Welfare Act.

#### GENERAL

Due to retrenchment, retirement, and release for active service the Government staff was reduced by approximately 42% during the war despite greatly increased work, but the wastage is being made good gradually by the return of officers serving in the Armed Forces and by recruitment of new personnel.

##### *Post War Development*

At the 31st March, 1946, the Territory had built up an accumulated reserve balance of £281,000, and applications for assistance have been submitted to the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund Committee under several ceilings to finance post-war development projects, as the accumulated surplus has only been built up by careful budgeting and extreme economy, and is essential as a reserve against emergency.

Certain development schemes have been approved, and these are set out at the conclusion of this review.

#### POLITICAL

##### *Tribal Treasuries*

The Tribal Treasuries which were inaugurated in 1938 shew encouraging signs of development, and in every instance there is a healthy financial reserve.

##### *Government*

Salaries of European and African staff were regraded with effect from the 1st October, 1944, and amended Public Service Regulations are under consideration.

With restoration of the cadre of the Service, certain stations, which were closed down or amalgamated with others, will be reopened and staffed as soon as circumstances permit.

The Police Department has acquired seven motor vehicles, one equipped with radio, and is disposing of surplus and ox-drawn transport; the Force is being reorganized and mechanized after consultation with the Inspector General of Police who recently visited the Territory.

#### SOCIAL

##### *Medical and Health Services*

During the war a reduced medical and health personnel carried on increasing curative and essential preventive health services. Accommodation at Lobatsi Hospital was increased by 20 beds to provide for military personnel of the African Pioneer Corps depot requiring hospitalisation. One Health Centre was opened at Tsau, in the centre of an endemic plague and sleeping sickness area.

Comprehensive plans were worked out for the establishment of a Health Service and for the training of staff for 20 Health Centres

proposed throughout the Territory. The limitation of Colonial Development and Welfare Fund allocations to a low ceiling, however, has necessitated a very considerable reduction in the scope of the plans formulated.

Since the cessation of hostilities a Health organisation consisting of a Medical Officer of Health, three Health Inspectors and 29 subsidiary personnel has been established. The medical services in the sub-tropical area of Ngamiland have been taken over by Government from a subsidised Medical Mission. An additional Health Centre has been opened and provision is now made for the staffing of two others. A Mental Observation Home with accommodation for 20 patients has been completed. Training of African pupil nurses and midwives has been expanded and during 1946 a small number of African nurses and midwives obtained the local nursing and midwifery certificates.

The emphasis in transition is being laid on the preventive aspect of medicine and on the training of Africans to supply medical and health services to their own people.

### *Education*

Financial stringency has made it impossible to incur capital and recurrent expenditure, commensurate with the need, upon which educational progress so largely depends.

Within the narrow financial limits prescribed, therefore, the policy of the Department has been to consolidate the work previously established. By means of Colonial Development and Welfare Fund grants, however, four middle schools have been built and equipped, a more generous bursary scheme has been introduced, assistance has been given to Tribal Treasuries in respect of many African teachers employed, and a Homecrafts and an Agricultural Education Officer have been appointed. Concurrently more responsibility has been delegated to African Supervisors of Schools, and an additional Education Officer is about to be added to the establishment.

Teacher training at Serowe and Kanye is to be raised in standard and made more liberal in scope.

### *Social Welfare*

Under existing economic pressure the drift of rural population to employment in the Union of South Africa continues, but it is hoped that industries may be established in the Bechuanaland Protectorate which will encourage the Ba-Tswana to offer their labour in the home market and so secure the family unit.

It is hoped also to appoint an officer to carry out the combined duties of Welfare Officer (in the interests of ex-members of the Armed Forces) and Organizing Secretary of the Pathfinder Scout, Wayfarer Guide and Boys' and Girls' Brigade Movements; these institutions have fallen back considerably and require rejuvenation.

### *Housing*

Plans have been prepared to provide adequate housing for Government employees over a period of years.



*Hydro-Geological Survey*

A Geologist has been appointed and a hydro-geological survey of the Territory is being made.

*Secondary Industries*

There is a Creamery at Francistown and a private Company proposes to erect a cheese factory at Lobatsi.

The policy of Government is to offer every reasonable encouragement to such enterprises.

*Communications*

Certain sections of the main road from south to north in the Territory are not completed, and some "feeder" roads and bridges remain to be constructed; application for financial assistance has been made to the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund and the necessary grant has not yet been approved.

*Posts and Telegraphs*

As far as can be seen at present the Territory is adequately served by existing Post Offices and Postal Agencies, aside from Agencies which it is proposed to establish at Hukuntsi and Lehututu in the Kgalagadi District.

Mafeking and Lobatsi are to be linked by telephone direct through Ramathlabama instead of through Zeerust as at present, and a telephone line is to be erected between Lobatsi and Kanye.

Radio communications have been described on page 47 above.

*Public Works*

Development plans include an extensive building scheme covering public buildings, staff quarters, and possibly transfer of Headquarters of the Administration into the Territory; a decision is awaited from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund Committee.

Funds have been made available for water development and the hydro-geological survey.

*Financial*

Many of the foregoing development plans are entirely dependant on financial assistance from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund, as the revenue of the Territory is inadequate to finance them and the population is unable to bear any substantial increase in taxation.

The assistance which has so far been received has been of immense value and is gratefully appreciated by the inhabitants of the Protectorate.

The following applications have so far been approved under the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund Act:

<i>Scheme No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Amount granted £</i>
D. 678	Water Development ... ..	204,797
D. 679	Extension of service of Livestock and Agricultural Development ... ..	74,215

D. 680	Development of African Agriculture	...	26,995
D. 681	Control of Tsetse Fly	... ..	78,575
Part of			
D. 682	Experimental projects in African Agriculture	...	7,000
D. 683	Development of Spineless Cactus	... ..	4,000

The relevant portions of previous Schemes will be cancelled with effect from the 1st April, 1946.

## Appendix C

*Annual report of the forest officer for the year ended 31st December, 1946*

CLIMATE: Data recorded at the three meteorological stations of Kanye, Lobatsi and Gaberones give the following figures:

Lowest Temperature recorded	(Lobatsi)	23° F.
Highest	„ „ (Gaberones)	106° F.

Total Rainfall:

Kanye	...	26.01 inches	on 53 days
Lobatsi	...	26.76 „	„ 46 „
Gaberones	...	21.95 „	„ 63 „

No humidity figures are available.

The year's rainfall was therefore above the average; Lobatsi by 4.84 inches, Gaberones 1.85 and Kanye 5.43.

LOBATSI PLANTATION: Although the rains were somewhat late the small stands of *Eucalyptus saligna* were the only sufferers. These lost their leaves, only recovering them again after the first rains had fallen.

The initial planting distances now used for eucalypts are 8 ft. × 8ft. Improved planting technique with a more or less trained African staff results in a full stocking. Losses from unsuitable planting weather and termite attack are now negligible.

The attack by Bostrichid beetles on *Casuarina cunninghamiana* reported last year has not developed, only two more trees were found infested.

MOGOBANE PLANTATION: The older trees of *Populus Deltoides*, planted in 1943 and 1944, are now over 30 ft. high with an overbark, breast-high diameter of 5½ inches. The extreme vigour of the stand has produced new branches and ground shoots on the trees which were pruned last winter. The last season's (July-August) planting of rooted cuttings, used largely to refill the previous year's failure, are coming along well, except in the very low ground which will be avoided in future.

In view of the fine appearance of the plantation, it is difficult to understand the attitude of the Native Authority which is still hostile to any land being devoted to tree-planting.

RANTHABANE PLANTATION: Seven species of eucalypts seem to be well established. *Euc. citriodora* was cut back by frost but many of the plants have coppiced and as elsewhere, will probably produce



hut poles. The failures mentioned in last year's report have been replaced with *Euc. rostrata*. Of the conifers, Arizonica Cypress is promising; the Aleppo and Chir Pines failures. Elsewhere the Chir is doing well.

GABERONES: The older eucalypt stands in the original plantation on the Notwani River, are now of pole or near-pole size. Young eucalypts in the new plantation, established by taungya, suffered somewhat in places from termites, but the planting as a whole seems to indicate that the soil type is a satisfactory one.

MOCHUDI: Although a full three miles from the nearest part of the village, this plantation will have to be fenced with rabbit wiring. Goats have decimated the first trial plantings.

MOLEPOLOLE: Rains fell too late to allow any planting to be done at this likely site, three miles outside the village.

DIPHAWANA PLANTATION, eight miles south of Kanye. No further planting was done here. The trial shews that by careful selection small sites can probably produce hut poles of *Eucalyptus rostrata*. This type of black "turf" could be used for small woodlots grown near cattle-posts and fields.

PHARING FOREST NURSERY: 9,286 transplants and stump plants were issued, of which 1,494 were for shade and ornamental plants at schools, Government offices and houses, etc. About 800 young transplants, destined for 1947 plantings, were lost through a heat wave accompanied by hot winds in December. This on a particularly well sheltered nursery is disconcerting, as it is hoped to start a nursery somewhere near the railway, to avoid the 35 mile road haul to Lobatsi. The establishment of a nursery on a site which must be less favourable to the successful rearing of transplants than Pharing, cannot be attempted until the first lot of Africans in training in Southern Rhodesia are available.

KNAYE FUEL RESERVE: The single eucalypts planted for the most part on termite mounds are doing well.

MOKUDUMO VALLEY: 400 acres immediately above the Bathoen Dam have been fenced and this area protected from fire. Stumping in the sparsely treed bottom lands has been begun to convert this part into a hay meadow. Single eucalypts will be planted as an extension of the fuel reserve. The degraded savanna-woodland will be put under a simple form of management, particularly reduction of morukuru (*Spirostachys africana*) coppice to single stems. There are about 30 acres well stocked with this fine furniture wood.

The above is part of a proposed programme to bring the whole of the catchment area under a conservation scheme to rehabilitate the area and to prevent silt entering the dam. If the scheme is realised it will create a valuable demonstration of correct land use.

NATIVE TIMBERS: Enquiries still come in regarding the available supply of morukuru and other hardwoods. It is hoped that an aerial

survey will shortly be made on which an estimate of the volume of *Spirostachys africana* can be made. The tree occurs in small copses over about 1,800 square miles. A visit to the extreme north-west corner of the area was made in June last.

Occurring as it does, wholly in the Native Reserves, the last European Advisory Council passed a resolution that some form of control should be enforced to prevent wasteful exploitation.

CHOBE FORESTS: 313,510 cubic feet of timber, chiefly mokusi (*Baikiaea plurijuga*), mokwa (*Pterocarpus angolensis*), mopumena (*Entandrophragma caudatum*) and mozumina (*Kirkia acuminata*) passed through the mill, on which royalty of £1,300 is payable. The mill output, has, during the latter part of the year, suffered from lack of transport, the concessionary company having been unable to obtain new motor vehicles of a type suitable for work on Kalahari sand.

An interesting result of the world timber shortage is the recent demand for furniture wood and parquet strips of *Kirkia acuminata*.

THE OKOVANGO DELTA FORESTS: For the first time the Forest Officer was able to make an examination of this remote, tsetse-stricken country. The area under timber-producing species was most disappointing. It is unlikely ever to be of more than purely local significance.

Revenue for the financial year ending March, 1947, was estimated at £3,200; but this amount will be exceeded by over £1,000 from royalties derived from the unexploited portion of the old Susman Chobe concession. Estimated expenditure for the same period is £3,567.

TSETSE FLY CONTROL: The Forest Officer was appointed a member of the advisory Committee and laid off a sample 10 mile "fly round", with a detailed description of the vegetation types.

A CHECK LIST and description of the Woody Plants of the Bechuanaland Protectorate has been almost completed. This will, under the aegis of the Imperial Forestry Institute, be published by the Oxford University Press. The main object of the book is to enable the non-botanist to identify plants through the Tswana name with a check through the plant's most obvious characteristics.

TRAINING OF FOREST RANGERS: The three African forest students at Domboshawa have made satisfactory progress and are now proceeding to the practical part of the course at the Mtao Forest Reserve. They should enter Government service in January, 1948. Only two new men were selected to enter the course starting in January, 1947; the other applicants were found unsuitable.

EMPIRE FORESTRY CONFERENCE: The Forest Officer was nominated as the delegate to attend this conference to be held in the United Kingdom in 1947, where he will represent the three High Commission Territories.

O. B. Miller,

PHARING, 28th January, 1947.

FOREST OFFICER











It is anticipated that the Series of Colonial Annual Reports will comprise reports on the following Colonies and Protectorates :

ADEN	GIBRALTAR	ST. LUCIA
BAHAMAS	GILBERT AND	ST. VINCENT
BARBADOS	ELLICE IS.	SARAWAK
BASUTOLAND	GOLD COAST	SEYCHELLES
BECHUANALAND	GRENADA	SIERRA LEONE
BERMUDA	HONG KONG	SINGAPORE
BRITISH GUIANA	JAMAICA	SOLOMON IS.
BR. HONDURAS	KENYA	PROT.
BRUNEI	LEEWARD IS.	SWAZILAND
CAYMAN ISLANDS	MAURITIUS	TONGA
CYPRUS	MALAYAN UNION	TURKS AND
DOMINICA	NIGERIA	CAICOS IS.
FALKLAND IS.	NORTHERN	TRINIDAD
FIJI	RHODESIA	UGANDA
GAMBIA	NYASALAND	ZANZIBAR
	ST. HELENA	

A standing order for selected Reports or for the complete series will be accepted by any one of the Sales Offices of H.M. Stationery Office at the following addresses: York House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2 (Post Orders: P.O. Box No. 569, London, S.E.1); 13a Castle Street, Edinburgh, 2; 39-41 King Street, Manchester, 2; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff; Tower Lane, Bristol, 1; 80 Chichester Street, Belfast.

A deposit of £2 (two pounds) should accompany standing orders for the complete series.

